

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Hidden cuts in housing benefits

SEVEN million of the 7.5 million people claiming housing benefit face cuts in assistance towards rent and rates bills, according to figures withheld from the Green Paper on welfare state reform. Back page.

### By-pass crash

THREE people died and 41 were injured in a crash on a by-pass described as dangerous when it opened three weeks ago. Back page.

### Windscale blame

HASTY decisions and sloppy management led to the radioactive contamination of beaches near Windscale, it was alleged in court yesterday. Page 4.



There'll be another one along in a minute.

### Pit ban off

THE pit superstars' union, NCU, yesterday called off its three-week campaign. Back page.

### Embryos debate

IF the Powell bill survives parliamentary procedures tomorrow the Commons is likely to witness extreme and emotionally unscrupulous techniques from pro-experimenters. Hugo Young, page 15.

### Fees inquiry

AN internal inquiry is being held into fees charged by consultants for giving medical examinations to social security claimants and for insurance companies. Page 2.

### Exam threat

TOUGHER action by teachers could disrupt the introduction of the 16-plus exam system. Page 4.

### Space meeting

EUROPE's spacecraft, Giotto, is almost ready for a 290 million rendezvous with Halley's Comet. Futures, page 15.

### Sudan aid

BRITAIN is providing a Hercules cargo plane to join a famine relief of supplies in western Sudan. Back page.

## INSIDE

Arts reviews	12, 13
Books	20, 21
Business & Finance	22-27
Crosswords	31, 32
Futures	5, 9, 15-18, 21
Guardian Women	10, 11
Home News	2-4, 12
Letters	6, 7
Overseas News	14
Parliament	8
Sports News	28, 29
TV & RADIO	30
ENTERTAINMENTS	30
PERSONAL	31

### The weather

SUNNY intervals and some showers. Details, back page.

## Derby's runaway winner

By Richard Baerlein  
THE English aristocracy, represented by Lord Howard de Walden with his homebred colt, Slip Anchor, managed to defeat the combined might of the Arabs and the Robert Sangster consortium in the Ever Ready Derby at Epsom yesterday. Slip Anchor scored one of the most sensational victories in the history of the race as he came round Tattenham Corner 15 lengths in front of the field. He was then allowed to cruise home in the hands of the champion jockey, the American Steve Cauthen, who won the race at his seventh attempt since arriving here in 1979. The last American jockey to win the race was Frank O'Neill on Spion Kop in 1920. Slip Anchor finished seven lengths in front of the Irish-

## Heathrow terminal shelved • Pledge to sell BAA

# Expansion of Stansted fuels regional row

By David Simpson, Business Correspondent

The Government yesterday ended a quarter of a century of indecision by approving the development of Stansted as London's third international airport, but the debate over the expansion of airport facilities in the South-east showed no signs of abating.

Residents and local MPs who had campaigned against the construction of a fifth terminal at Heathrow to increase the airport's capacity from 38 million passengers to 53 million passengers a year were able to claim a modest victory as plans for the new terminal have been shelved.

The Government's decision to appease the group of Tory MPs clustered in constituencies round Heathrow is likely to enable it to push through its white paper on airports policy when it is debated in the Commons, despite the certain opposition of the 70 MPs who have implacably fought the Stansted development.

But Heathrow residents were infuriated by the announcement that the 275,000 annual air traffic movements ceiling, which was to have been imposed on the airport, will not now be enforced. They were also angered by the disclosure that talks are to begin between the Transport Secretary, Mr. Nicholas Ridley, and the British Airports Authority on transferring the neighbouring Perry Oak sludge works, which is the most probable site for a fifth terminal.

Luton, in the meantime, was taken back by the announcement that the local authority is to be encouraged to take

capacity at its airport from 2 million to 5 million passengers per annum.

The white paper gave little comfort to the white paper for local authorities who had advocated the expansion of regional airports to divert traffic and thus business from the South-east. The Government is to encourage the development of Manchester as a "hub" airport, including persuading more US airlines to fly long-haul into the airport, and will approve a second terminal "when this is justified by demand and return on capital." But this was the only real sop for the regions, other than a government promise to consider the new terminal have been shelved.

Housing demand may hinder flight, page 2; Parliament, page 8; Leader comment, page 14.

continue its attempts to liberalise aviation policy to allow more airlines to use regional airports. The white paper also pledged to privatise the BAA, which owns Heathrow, Gatwick and Stansted, as well as the four principal Scottish airports, as a single unit. This is expected to take place in 1987 and will make the UK the only country in the world whose international airports are privately owned.

In addition, the Conservatives are to take steps to facilitate the privatisation of a number of regional airports such as Birmingham International, Liverpool and Newcastle, which are currently controlled by local authorities. The Transport Secretary, Mr. Nicholas Ridley, was the main target for Opposition fury

over his neglect of the regions when he unveiled the white paper in the Commons. The shadow transport secretary Mrs. Gwyneth Dunwoody, said that the lack of support for regional airports meant that Mr. Ridley had "materially reversed his position since January." The white paper "imposed a restriction which is unacceptable on regional development by saying there could be no development unless there was a proven market," she said.

Mr. Ridley, who had earlier presented the white paper as evidence that the present Government is not prepared to take decisions on the growth of air traffic in the UK, described Mrs. Dunwoody's reaction as "predictable."

Apart from the Government's refusal to divert traffic artificially from London, "there is nothing which the North-west and other regions have asked for in the development of their airport which is not contained in the white paper," he retorted.

Stansted will initially be extended from its present 2 million passengers to 5 million passengers a year by 1995. Approval has also been granted in principle to increase its capacity to 15 million passengers and the Government did not rule out a further rise to 25 million ceiling.

The development is predicted to create 18,000 jobs in the area. Extending Stansted to cater for 15 million passengers a year could absorb 2,400 acres of agricultural land and will cost the BAA £240 million at 1981 prices.

## Tamils find new way out

David Pallister in Colombo

The exodus of Sri Lankan Tamils to Europe is growing with at least 20 a week now fleeing violence in the north. With between 70,000 and 100,000 already in southern India, their 2.7 million population has shrunk by 5 per cent in the past two years.

Western diplomatic sources have conceded that the flood is unstoppable and likely to increase in the coming months if the northern and eastern provinces remain racked by Tamil guerrilla attacks and savage, indiscriminate reprisals on civilians by the security forces.

There are more such refugees in the pipeline, but many are afraid to travel south on public transport. One man in a northern village told me: "I want to send my boy to England to join his relatives. Otherwise, I'm afraid that he will either be killed or he will be forced to join the guerrillas."

The main route, with so many European countries tightening up their immigration laws, is to West Berlin, the most accessible destination for other previous waves of refugees. The Sri Lankan travel

Troops "back mob attack" on Tamil communities, page 7

on Aeroflot via Moscow to East Berlin or on Air Lanka to Vienna, with an interlink connection to East Berlin. Because the West German government does not recognise West Berlin as a legitimate border, that avenue will remain open indefinitely. So far this year 4,000 have arrived, adding to the 8,000 who claimed refugee status last year. Only 233 have been granted asylum so far, but the West Berlin government has no intention of deporting anyone.

Expressing what a number of other diplomats said, a German embassy spokesman said: "We believe many of them are economic refugees but our hands are tied. They prefer to sleep in dormitories there, than to remain in their homes here. Overall, West Berlin had 35,000 refugees last year."

The French estimate that 15,000 Tamils have illegally entered in the past two years. "We have tightened up our border security, but they can easily come in on all our land borders," a spokesman said. Holland, which has at least 3,000 illegal Tamils in bed and breakfast, hostels, is still considering its Civil Service Commission report earlier this year, which said that not all



Mr John Wakeham and his fiancée, Miss Alison Ward, at No. 12 Downing St yesterday

## Tory whip to wed again

By Colin Brown, Political Staff

THE Government Chief Whip, Mr. John Wakeham, surprised parliamentary colleagues at Westminster yesterday by announcing his engagement to his special adviser, Miss Alison Ward. Mr. Wakeham's first wife, Roberta, was killed in the IRA bombing of the Grand Hotel, Brighton, at the Tory party conference eight months ago. Mr. Wakeham suffered serious leg injuries in the explosion and is still recovering. Yesterday, Mr. Wakeham, aged 52, and Miss Ward, 35, stood in the garden of No.

12 Downing Street, the chief whip's official residence, hand in hand, to announce that they would be getting married, probably in July. Miss Ward will continue working in the whip's office for the next few weeks. Their wedding will be conducted by Miss Ward's father, the Reverend Edwin Greenfield, who recently retired as Archdeacon of Sherborne in Dorset, having served for nearly 30 years as a chaplain to the Queen. Miss Ward, who was wearing her engagement ring—a diamond set in a diamond cluster—has been a special adviser to Mr. Wakeham since 1983. She previously worked closely with Mrs. Thatcher and has earned a reputation at Westminster as a thorough organiser. The Dorchester cleric's daughter was educated at West Dean Park, a private school in Sussex, and worked for the College of Herford from 1963 to 1970 when she joined Mrs. Thatcher's private office as her constituency secretary. Mrs. Thatcher was then the Education Secretary but Miss Ward continued to work for her when she became leader of the Opposition. After the successful 1979

Turn to back page, col. 7

## Harriers complete tour of duty in Falklands

From John Ezard in Port Stanley

The last of the jump-jet Harrier fighters which won the battle in the air during the 1982 Falklands conflict have been counted back to Britain. It was disclosed here yesterday.

British Forces Headquarters announced that the final flight of Harriers still in the garrison had been withdrawn to start Nato duties. It said they were no longer needed as part of the air defence of the islands.

Falklands paces stopped Chile embargo, page 4.

lands after the opening of the main 8,500-foot runway on the new rapid reinforcement airport at Mount Pleasant last month.

A forces spokesman said the garrison's remaining Phantom interceptors would operate with "greater flexibility than hitherto because of the new runway. But he declined to say whether extra Phantoms would replace any of the Harriers.

The versatile little fighters, which could take off and land without proper airstrips, are known to have been crated and flown home in one of the wide-bodied passenger and cargo jets now running a twice-weekly service from Britain.

The move was foreshadowed in the latest defence white paper on May 1, 1985. "Once the airport and garrison facilities are complete, we should be able to reduce still further the level of forces permanently stationed on the islands," it said. The Harrier crews, who were able to put in more flying hours and intensive training in their exercise zones over unpopulated parts of the Falklands than anywhere else in the world. They

## Exchange rejects corporate membership

By Margaret Pagano, City Correspondent

Stock Exchange rebels yesterday blocked a proposal to transfer membership from individuals to corporations and give members the chance to sell shares in the exchange.

The resolution needed a 75 per cent majority to change the market's deadweight of settlement, but received 73.6 per cent of the votes from the 4,495 members, after campaigning by the dissidents, mainly from small broking firms.

But members overwhelmingly backed the most crucial vote, paving the way for outsider firms to become mem-

bers of the exchange for the first time. This vote, which allows a member firm to be 100 per cent owned, was critical to the market's future competitive-

Top Whitehall official to run City watchdog and financial notebook, page 22

ness. If it had been rejected, outsiders, mainly the giant US and other foreign houses, would have immediately started dealing in UK shares and government-secured securities outside the exchange.

It would also have disrupted planning for the "big bang" next autumn which will bring

in a dual capacity dealing system—removing separation of jobbers and brokers' functions—and abolish fixed commissions.

Defeat of the share proposal should not immediately endanger the market's competitive ness but the exchange will have to find a way to give new "corporate" members a say in government.

The outside firms who have forged links with most of the large stockbroking and jobbing firms will be paying for the bulk of the exchange's services.

There is still a danger that the bulk of the gilts market could move outside.

Sir Nicholas Goodison, the exchange chairman, said the defeat was sad but not a disaster. "I am sad because the opportunity has been lost to ensure a closer identity in the future between these new firms and the government."

The council is expected to create special committees to give new firms control over policy. It will also have to find a new way for firms who apply for membership to pay for entry.

Under the share scheme every member's 5p share was to be split into five units which could be sold in a free market. New firms would have to have bought 100 shares.

## Livingstone stands for treasurer

By John Carvel, Political Correspondent

Mr Ken Livingstone will today announce that he will challenge Mr. Sam McCuskie for election as the Labour Party's treasurer at the annual conference in Bournemouth in September.

His candidacy, which is backed by the Tribune weekly is understood to embody full support for the Labour leader, Mr. Neil Kinnock and its new general secretary, Mr. Larry Whitty.

Supporters of the Greater London Council leader do not see his challenge to Mr. McCuskie as anything to do with left-right divisions in the party.

Mr. Livingstone is likely to argue for a programme of modernising the party, increasing its income base and developing popular campaigning techniques. The treasurer has a seat on the national executive.

Mr. Livingstone will also argue for more use of professional advice and campaign materials of the sort which the GLC has used in its fight against abolition.

It has been rare in the past for a new challenger for the post of party treasurer to win at the first attempt. Mr. Livingstone can expect to have considerable backing from the constituency sections and significant trade union support, but this may not be enough at the first time of asking.

Mr. McCuskie is considered to be in the centre of the party. He held off a challenge by Mr. Albert Booth as the left wing's candidate at last year's conference.

## Advice on safety 'ignored'

By Malcolm Pithers

The inquiry into the fire disaster at Bradford City's football ground at Valley Parade was told yesterday that not one recommendation on safety in the Government's Safety at Sports Grounds guide had been carried out by the club. Nor had other authorities followed up their concern over safety precautions.

The inquiry opened at Bradford City Hall under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Popplewell with Mr. Andrew Collins, QC, revealing that the fire had almost certainly been started accidentally when a cigarette was dropped through a gap under the seats on to debris which had collected for at least 17 years.

Mr. Collins outlined events which led to the fire on May 11, in which 50 people died. Four others have since died in hospital.

He said that all but two exit doors were locked, and police and spectators had to break some down to escape the inferno.

The inquiry was told that there were no fire extinguishers immediately available and that a fire hose which had been used the day before to water the pitch could not be connected to the mains water supply outside the ground without passing through the blazing stand. Spectators ignored police warnings to evacuate the stand quickly because there was no sense of urgency.

The first witnesses began giving evidence yesterday. They included two Yorkshiremen now living in Australia who had been to the match. Mr. Samuel Bennett said he had gone with his nephew and had smoked a cigarette. He could not remember how he had put it out, but thought he had dropped it on to concrete.

Full report, page 4

### THE VICTORIA WINE COMPANY

## MOËT & CHANDON

Première Cuvée

# 899

NETT PRICE PER BOTTLE

### JUNE WINE OF THE MONTH

WHITE WINE SELECTION  
MADE IN FRANCE

1 All white wines at Victoria Wine are coded 1 to 9. 1 denotes the driest, 9 the sweetest.

By law we are not allowed to sell alcohol to anyone under 18. Offer subject to availability. Attention to duty of VAT.



## Whitty plans big shake-up at Labour's HQ

By Martin Linton

A shake-up is expected at Labour Party headquarters soon after the party's new general secretary, Mr. Tony Blair, starts work next week.

Mr. Whitty will present a paper to the party's committee on Monday, when he takes over, proposing a reduction in the number of departments at the Walworth Road headquarters in south London from 10 to three.

In place of 10 department heads there will be three, covering administration, campaigning (including organisation and publicity), and development, which will include research and international.

It is not clear whether directors whose departments will be demoted to the status of sections will stay on at their present salaries until they leave, or whether they will be offered golden handshakes by the unions.

But there is no doubt that Mr. Whitty intends to win the support of Labour's national executive committee for a fundamental change in the structure of the party head office and the regions, and a slimming down of the top-heavy management structure.

Mr. Whitty was appointed in January and has waited four months to take over from the retiring general secretary, Mr. Jim Mortimer. The time has been needed for the thorough review of the party's organisation and structure which preceded his report.

The review, chaired by the Labour leader, Mr. Neil Kinnock, has taken the best of all the earlier reviews of party organisation over the past 20 years, back to the Wilson report of the early sixties which described the party machine to a penny farthing in a machine age.

But most of the proposals seem to have come from the organisation and methods report of 1972, which was conducted by an American management consultancy but was quietly buried because of difficulties in reaching agreement with the staff and within the NEC.

Mr. Whitty can expect concerted opposition to his proposals in some quarters, but as a new general secretary with the backing of a newish leader he has the ideal opportunity to push through unpopular measures.

In an interview in this week's issue of *Tribune*, the newspaper of the Labour left, he says that his proposals are designed to "streamline the office structure, sharpen up the professionalism in the party, and deploy the resources in the regions to greater effect."

He accepts that the Labour Party faces it has not been well served by its head office, and that some criticisms are justified. "I am going to be a hatchet man in terms of chopping off what we don't need to do," he says, "but I'm not in the business of being a hatchet man as far as individuals are concerned."

Mr. Whitty's main aim will be to turn the party into a campaigning organisation. Too often staff have appeared as policemen on the one hand and bureaucrats attending endless meetings on the other, he says.

"There will always be the need for some discipline in a party of our size, as well as the need for some internal bureaucracy, but it is the outward-going function of the party staff I want to enhance, and that will mean some squeeze on other functions."

If the NEC accepts the basic idea of three departments, Mr. Whitty will have to consider the paper at the end of this month, the most probably appointments appear to be Mr. Geoff Bish, head of research, as director of the new development department; Mr. Tony Duckworth, head of finance, as director of the new administrative department; and either Mr. David Hughes, the national agent, or Ms. Joyce Gould, an assistant national agent, as director of the new campaigning department.

Other heads of departments, such as Mr. Nick Grant, director of press and publicity, and Ms. Jenny Little, international secretary, would stay at the head of their sections, but their jobs would be advanced at a lower grade when they are next vacant.

## Consultant fees' inquiry set up

By David Hencke, Social Services Correspondent

An internal inquiry into fees charged by consultants for giving medical examinations to social security claimants and for insurance companies was announced yesterday by Mr. Kenneth Clarke, the Health Minister.

It follows disclosures by Department of Health and Social Security auditors of widespread failure by consultants to pass on cash due to health authorities for using the authorities' facilities for examinations.

According to the department, fees collected for giving medical examinations for clients of insurance companies can be negotiated by the doctors themselves.

But fees covering examining social security claimants on behalf of the department are paid at two rates — the higher for doctors who use laboratory and hospital facilities.

Doctors are, however, expected to return the fees to health authorities if they use the authorities' facilities. It appears that some

doctors have not passed this on to health authorities.

The department said last night that it did not know how much money was involved or how many patients are examined under the system.

Mr. Clarke in a statement yesterday said: "Our auditors have drawn attention to cases where mistakes have been made in payments by social security and to health authorities. The sums involved are comparatively small but we must make sure that these fees are properly paid and handled in every case."

The British Medical Association welcomed the investigation as helpful and said that anything which encouraged health authorities to receive cash they were entitled to would benefit the National Health Service.

Mr. Turner, the BMA's health spokesman, has alleged that there has been a general failure of health authorities to collect money due to them from consultants.

He said the BMA accused health administrators of failing to provide a proper system to collect the cash.

## Abolition of GLC 'will save £30m' budget

By Geoff Andrews, Local Government Correspondent

Abolition of the Greater London Council will cost about £30 million but may save £30 million in operating costs, just over half the savings the Government anticipates, according to an independent assessment by the House of Commons.

The study also found that the GLC could cut costs without structural change by reducing overmanning, and that a number of important services, such as waste disposal, should be handled on a London-wide basis.

These functions and the Inner London Education Authority will need administrative support which, the authors suggest, could be provided by a streamlined GLC/LEA organisation, or through separate administrative support for each function — the Government's intended solution.

Initial costs of abolition would be between £122 million and £167 million, of which £80 million to £100 million would be redundancy payments.

Annual savings would range between £24 million and £39 million.

Mr. Maurice Stonehouse, director-general of the GLC, said yesterday that £24 million, equivalent to only 1.4 per cent of the council's gross expenditure,

## Sheffield sets deficit budget

By Geoff Andrews

Sheffield City Council yesterday launched itself into a new confrontation with the Government by adopting a budget that will cut £12 million and leave it with a £12 million deficit at the end of the year.

Having set a legal rate after lengthy and acrimonious argument "two months ago," the council has now decided to spend £247 million in the current year compared to rate income of £218 million. It has reserves of about £17 million.

The budget includes the employment of 86 additional home helps to cater for the needs of the growing proportion of elderly and disabled people.

Mr. David Blunkett, leader of the Labour-controlled council, said: "The intention is that we eventually match the resources to the programme."

"We have also got next year to deal with as well. We want to look at things that have never been thought of before, turn people's minds not to cutting but to obtaining resources."

Mr. Blunkett said that the abolition of the South Yorkshire metropolitan authority would pose problems for the Government.

"They have got to announce our expenditure at the beginning of July, take account of transferring services to the city, set up the joint boards, which they have threatened to do."

"They now know that, as we have not capitulated and started to cut the scale of cuts they would have to demand from us would be unthinkable."



Stansted's unyielding face.

Picture by Frank Martin

## Stansted property boom may help dim protest

Fight may go to Strasbourg, Martin Wainwright reports

AT THE END of the 17th century a tract called The Flying Serpent, or Strange News out of Essex was published in London, describing a monstrous winged creature which was terrifying the good people of Henham, Ugley and Cockingwood.

Yesterday another tract about Essex and alarming flying objects was published in London, this time by Mr. Nicholas Ridley, the Transport Secretary.

The tract, which is a letter to the people of Essex, declares that no government has the right to treat its citizens this way.

Both county councils and the two district councils affected, East Hertfordshire and Uttlesford in Essex, are on the association's side, and are looking for loopholes to justify a challenge to Mr. Ridley in the High Court.

The current Essex structure plan allocated only 1,000 new homes in the next 15 years to Uttlesford, which is exceptionally rural for an area so close to London.

Mr. Charles Knight, the planning director, points out that as other districts council within 50 miles of the capital has such a sparse population (0.4 people per acre).

Uttlesford is also lucky as far as employment goes with an unemployment rate of only 6 per cent.

Mr. Knight, who lives on a 1,000-acre estate in Great Dunmow, alludes to the airport on the grounds that it would bring new jobs. But Mr. Knight took a different view.

"A lot of the airport work would be skilled in fields like electronics and engineering," he said. "But we have got very modern technological companies here which are already having to instruct people from 20 or 30 miles away to fill vacancies."

The mobility of local labour, however, may be the real Achilles heel for the protesters, who have seen a dramatic change in local communities since the sixties. From being an isolated rural pocket with only the traffic-shedded A11 to London, South Essex has become a highly desirable new commuter nest.

The M11 and M25 motorways have made the difference — and taken the credit for keeping house prices well in the north with the soaring south-eastern average.

Members of the preservation association were talking about civil disobedience yesterday and threatening a wholesale shift of votes away from the Conservatives to the Alliance or Labour at the next election.

For dockland, a Stolport; for Gatwick and Luton, more growth; for Heathrow, no fifth terminal (at least not yet), but no limit on aircraft movements either.

And for Stansted, solid expansion: not to the ultimate 25 million passengers a year which the Inspector envisaged, but to seven or eight million for a start and perhaps 15 million — Parliament permitting — thereafter.

In the case that mixture still did not satisfy, Mr. Ridley had thrown in one final element — a dash of privatisation, the monosodium glutamate of present-day Conservative politics.

The Transport Secretary, of course, has been in almost constant debate with Patrick Jenkin this session, but for a while yesterday it looked as if the recipe might be work-

ing. Some, certainly, spat it out the first swallow, but they were mainly on the Opposition side. What was striking was how many past rebels now seemed ready to subside in postures anywhere between grudging acquiescence and slavering obedience.

Toby Jessel, for instance, from the noise-wracked Twickenham, predictably welcomed the decision not to push on with terminal five. But what about the waiving of the limit on aircraft movements? The subject, he had previously argued, of a sacrosanct pledge? Not a word on that yesterday.

Even Alan Haselhurst, whose assault on successive governments' treatment of his Saffron Walden constituents was one of the most telling performances of this Parliament, and who was principal sponsor of an early-day motion unconditionally opposing a third London airport, at Stansted, stopped short of a free-out silence.

Labour MPs fear a repeat of the bloody scenes on Saturday, when 530 people were arrested, if the police are asked to clear the site.

Mr. Clive Soley, a Labour front bench spokesman on home affairs yesterday, appealed to Mr. Giles Shaw, Minister of State at the Home Office, after reports that the numbers at the temporary camp had swollen to more than 800 and that riot police were poised to move in.

Mr. Soley has also written to Mr. Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, asking him to investigate claims that some police officers in Saturday's violent clashes had used metal-cutting iron spikes to stop vehicles in the convoy.

Officials of the Forestry Commission, who lease the land from the Earl of Cardigan's father, the Marquess of Ailesbury, and the earl himself were trying to persuade the campers to leave the site. The earl said: "I never welcomed these people on to the land. What I did was to say to the police, in response to a suggestion that 100 officers should move them out, was that I did not want to see a repeat of Saturday's violence."

Meanwhile, pressure was growing on the Forestry Commission to seek a court injunction to allow the police to evict Mr. John Fletcher, western director of the commission in Bristol, said there was no alternative site that the peace convoy could be offered to celebrate the banned Stonehenge festival.

Mr. Sid Rawle, who was part of a delegation to lobby Labour MPs in the Commons yesterday, said: "The police have made us homeless. They have inflicted between £100,000 and £250,000 of damage on our vehicles."

Mr. Rawle said they would move if they were offered an alternative site, but he insisted that they would celebrate the summer solstice in two weeks at Stonehenge.

To try to keep pace, a diocese development fund, known as "share," was established, with Mass collections raising £2.5 million a year.

More than one in three Irish people live in the Dublin area and more than half of them are under 25.

This shifting pattern has meant that the archdiocese has provided 43 new churches and 75 new primary schools, as well as numerous nurseries and parish centres, over the past 13 years.

More than one in three Irish people live in the Dublin area and more than half of them are under 25.

This shifting pattern has meant that the archdiocese has provided 43 new churches and 75 new primary schools, as well as numerous nurseries and parish centres, over the past 13 years.

More than one in three Irish people live in the Dublin area and more than half of them are under 25.

This shifting pattern has meant that the archdiocese has provided 43 new churches and 75 new primary schools, as well as numerous nurseries and parish centres, over the past 13 years.

More than one in three Irish people live in the Dublin area and more than half of them are under 25.

This shifting pattern has meant that the archdiocese has provided 43 new churches and 75 new primary schools, as well as numerous nurseries and parish centres, over the past 13 years.

## Search for heads for hands of students

By Andrew Mounar, Education Staff

SCOTLAND'S student hair-dressers are having to comb the community to find volunteers willing to submit to their unskilled hands, their work on modern styling is not much helped by the lack of such grannies in Dumfriesshire.

The problems that colleges face in finding sufficient patient and trusting models of suitably varying ages — has caught the attention of Her Majesty's Inspectors of schools.

They identified, in a report published yesterday, the "major resource problem" facing all hairdressing departments in further education colleges: finding clients ready to put their heads in the students' hands. Large departments need hundreds every week.

"Senior citizens provide the most regular and reliable client group and are generally suitable for practice of basic hairdressing skills," the inspector said.

"In more advanced work, such as fashion and style cuts, the problem of acceptable models becomes acute. Bringing pensioners into the colleges is a lot easier than sending them out transformed by modern cuts and colours."

"In a small country town in south-west Scotland you don't see many of these styles walking around," said Mrs. Audrey Brown, a senior lecturer in hairdressing at Dumfries and Galloway College of Technology.

A unit has been set up by Mr. Mounar to collect information offered by the public about the culprits, and to try to identify them from 50 hours of film footage. Detective Superintendent Bill Sergeant, who is leading the in-

## Links between drug companies and safety committee to be made public

By James Erlichman, Chemical Correspondent

Close links between pharmaceutical companies and new members of the Government's Committee on the Safety of Medicines will have to be disclosed publicly in future.

Four serving members of the committee, which vets and approves the sale of new drugs in Britain, are already acting as paid consultants to drug companies, the Health Minister, Mr. Kenneth Clarke, has revealed.

But Mr. Clarke refused, in a written answer to a Labour MP, Mr. Frank Haynes, to name the four men or the companies they work for.

He said the four declared their interests as required, in confidence, in the House of Commons Division of the Department of Health and Social Security before they joined the committee, "and we propose to respect that confidence."

But there has been considerable disquiet within the medical community about the links between committee members and drug companies, and the government has apparently bowed to pressure for public disclosure.

"We intend," Mr. Clarke said, "to draw up arrangements whereby for future appointments to the committee information answer to a Labour MP, Mr. Frank Haynes, to name the four men or the companies they work for."

He said the four declared their interests as required, in confidence, in the House of Commons Division of the Department of Health and Social Security before they joined the committee, "and we propose to respect that confidence."

But there has been considerable disquiet within the medical community about the links between committee members and drug companies, and the government has apparently bowed to pressure for public disclosure.

"We intend," Mr. Clarke said, "to draw up arrangements whereby for future appointments to the committee information answer to a Labour MP, Mr. Frank Haynes, to name the four men or the companies they work for."

He said the four declared their interests as required, in confidence, in the House of Commons Division of the Department of Health and Social Security before they joined the committee, "and we propose to respect that confidence."

But there has been considerable disquiet within the medical community about the links between committee members and drug companies, and the government has apparently bowed to pressure for public disclosure.

"We intend," Mr. Clarke said, "to draw up arrangements whereby for future appointments to the committee information answer to a Labour MP, Mr. Frank Haynes, to name the four men or the companies they work for."

He said the four declared their interests as required, in confidence, in the House of Commons Division of the Department of Health and Social Security before they joined the committee, "and we propose to respect that confidence."

But there has been considerable disquiet within the medical community about the links between committee members and drug companies, and the government has apparently bowed to pressure for public disclosure.

"We intend," Mr. Clarke said, "to draw up arrangements whereby for future appointments to the committee information answer to a Labour MP, Mr. Frank Haynes, to name the four men or the companies they work for."

He said the four declared their interests as required, in confidence, in the House of Commons Division of the Department of Health and Social Security before they joined the committee, "and we propose to respect that confidence."

But there has been considerable disquiet within the medical community about the links between committee members and drug companies, and the government has apparently bowed to pressure for public disclosure.

"We intend," Mr. Clarke said, "to draw up arrangements whereby for future appointments to the committee information answer to a Labour MP, Mr. Frank Haynes, to name the four men or the companies they work for."

He said the four declared their interests as required, in confidence, in the House of Commons Division of the Department of Health and Social Security before they joined the committee, "and we propose to respect that confidence."

## Repeat of Stonehenge violence feared

By David Hearst

The Government was urged yesterday to intervene in the growing conflict between the Stonehenge "peace" camp, which has taken refuge in Savernake Forest, near Marlborough, the Forestry Commission, which leases the land, and the Wildlife Police.

Labour MPs fear a repeat of the bloody scenes on Saturday, when 530 people were arrested, if the police are asked to clear the site.

Mr. Clive Soley, a Labour front bench spokesman on home affairs yesterday, appealed to Mr. Giles Shaw, Minister of State at the Home Office, after reports that the numbers at the temporary camp had swollen to more than 800 and that riot police were poised to move in.

Mr. Soley has also written to Mr. Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, asking him to investigate claims that some police officers in Saturday's violent clashes had used metal-cutting iron spikes to stop vehicles in the convoy.

Officials of the Forestry Commission, who lease the land from the Earl of Cardigan's father, the Marquess of Ailesbury, and the earl himself were trying to persuade the campers to leave the site. The earl said: "I never welcomed these people on to the land. What I did was to say to the police, in response to a suggestion that 100 officers should move them out, was that I did not want to see a repeat of Saturday's violence."

Meanwhile, pressure was growing on the Forestry Commission to seek a court injunction to allow the police to evict Mr. John Fletcher, western director of the commission in Bristol, said there was no alternative site that the peace convoy could be offered to celebrate the banned Stonehenge festival.

Mr. Sid Rawle, who was part of a delegation to lobby Labour MPs in the Commons yesterday, said: "The police have made us homeless. They have inflicted between £100,000 and £250,000 of damage on our vehicles."

Mr. Rawle said they would move if they were offered an alternative site, but he insisted that they would celebrate the summer solstice in two weeks at Stonehenge.

More than one in three Irish people live in the Dublin area and more than half of them are under 25.

This shifting pattern has meant that the archdiocese has provided 43 new churches and 75 new primary schools, as well as numerous nurseries and parish centres, over the past 13 years.

More than one in three Irish people live in the Dublin area and more than half of them are under 25.

This shifting pattern has meant that the archdiocese has provided 43 new churches and 75 new primary schools, as well as numerous nurseries and parish centres, over the past 13 years.

More than one in three Irish people live in the Dublin area and more than half of them are under 25.

This shifting pattern has meant that the archdiocese has provided 43 new churches and 75 new primary schools, as well as numerous nurseries and parish centres, over the past 13 years.

More than one in three Irish people live in the Dublin area and more than half of them are under 25.

This shifting pattern has meant that the archdiocese has provided 43 new churches and 75 new primary schools, as well as numerous nurseries and parish centres, over the past 13 years.

More than one in three Irish people live in the Dublin area and more than half of them are under 25.

This shifting pattern has meant that the archdiocese has provided 43 new churches and 75 new primary schools, as well as numerous nurseries and parish centres, over the past 13 years.



David McKie

## Ridley soon curdles the stew

THE Industry Secretary, Norman Tebbit, yesterday described a report in the *Financial Times* (long ago, his employer) as a "bouillabaisse," which he thoughtfully translated: "a soup made of what have not yet got round to boiling in Provence, as a kind of fish stew."

There was a much bigger can of worms at the Commons at that very moment, though in the shape of Mr. Nicholas Ridley's statement on airports. Churning about within it were ingredients to gratify or curdle almost every taste.

For dockland, a Stolport; for Gatwick and Luton, more growth; for Heathrow, no fifth terminal (at least not yet), but no limit on aircraft movements either.

And for Stansted, solid expansion: not to the ultimate 25 million passengers a year which the Inspector envisaged, but to seven or eight million for a start and perhaps 15 million — Parliament permitting — thereafter.

In the case that mixture still did not satisfy, Mr. Ridley had thrown in one final element — a dash of privatisation, the monosodium glutamate of present-day Conservative politics.

The Transport Secretary, of course, has been in almost constant debate with Patrick Jenkin this session, but for a while yesterday it looked as if the recipe might be work-

ing. Some, certainly, spat it out the first swallow, but they were mainly on the Opposition side. What was striking was how many past rebels now seemed ready to subside in postures anywhere between grudging acquiescence and slavering obedience.

Toby Jessel, for instance, from the noise-wracked Twickenham, predictably welcomed the decision not to push on with terminal five. But what about the waiving of the limit on aircraft movements? The subject, he had previously argued, of a sacrosanct pledge? Not a word on that yesterday.

Even Alan Haselhurst, whose assault on successive governments' treatment of his Saffron Walden constituents was one of the most telling performances of this Parliament, and who was principal sponsor of an early-day motion unconditionally opposing a third London airport, at Stansted, stopped short of a free-out silence.

Labour MPs fear a repeat of the bloody scenes on Saturday, when 530 people were arrested, if the police are asked to clear the site.

Mr. Clive Soley, a Labour front bench spokesman on home affairs yesterday, appealed to Mr. Giles Shaw, Minister of State at the Home Office, after reports that the numbers at the temporary camp had swollen to more than 800 and that riot police were poised to move in.

Mr. Soley has also written to Mr. Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, asking him to investigate claims that some police officers in Saturday's violent clashes had used metal-cutting iron spikes to stop vehicles in the convoy.

Officials of the Forestry Commission, who lease the land from the Earl of Cardigan's father, the Marquess of Ailesbury, and the earl himself were trying to persuade the campers to leave the site. The earl said: "I never welcomed these people on to the land. What I did was to say to the police, in response to a suggestion that 100 officers should move them out, was that I did not want to see a repeat of Saturday's violence."

Meanwhile, pressure was growing on the Forestry Commission to seek a court injunction to allow the police to evict Mr. John Fletcher, western director of the commission in Bristol, said there was no alternative site that the peace convoy could be offered to celebrate the banned Stonehenge festival.

Mr. Sid Rawle, who was part of a delegation to lobby Labour MPs in the Commons yesterday, said: "The police have made us homeless. They have inflicted between £100,000 and £250,000 of damage on our vehicles."

Mr. Rawle said they would move if they were offered an alternative site, but he insisted that they would celebrate the summer solstice in two weeks at Stonehenge.

More than one in three Irish people live in the Dublin area and more than half of them are under 25.

This shifting pattern has meant that the archdiocese has provided 43 new churches and 75 new primary schools, as well as numerous nurseries and parish centres, over the past 13 years.

More than one in three Irish people live in the Dublin area and more than half of them are under 25.

This shifting pattern has meant that the archdiocese has provided 43 new churches and 75 new primary schools, as well as numerous nurseries and parish centres, over the past 13 years.

More than one in three Irish people live in the Dublin area and more than half of them are under 25.

This shifting pattern has meant that the archdiocese has provided 43 new churches and 75 new primary schools, as well as numerous nurseries and parish centres, over the past 13 years.

More than one in three Irish people live in the Dublin area and more than half of them are under 25.

This shifting pattern has meant that the archdiocese has provided 43 new churches and 75 new primary schools, as well as numerous nurseries and parish centres, over the past 13 years.

More than one in three Irish people live in the Dublin area and more than half of them are under 25.

This shifting pattern has meant that the archdiocese has provided 43 new churches and 75 new primary schools, as well as numerous nurseries and parish centres, over the past 13 years.



## Train robber cleared of raid charges

By a Correspondent

Charles Wilson, one of the Great Train Robbers of the sixties, was freed at the Old Bailey yesterday when charges against him of plotting an armed raid on a security van were dropped after allegations of police corruption.

Mr Wilson, aged 53, who was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment in 1963 for his part in the £2.6 million train robbery and is still on parole, spent nearly four months in prison custody after his arrest last October by officers of Scotland Yard's Flying Squad, two of whom are now facing charges.

All Mr Wilson would say as he left court was: "I was inside for too long, but his solicitor, Mr James Saunders, said that Mr Wilson, a car dealer, of Cranford Way, Twickenham, Middlesex, would be suing for compensation for the time he was in custody."

Released with Mr Wilson was Colin King, aged 36, a builder, of Bedford Road, Sidcup, Kent. He said he too had been held in custody from October to January, and would be seeking compensation.

The two men denied conspiring to rob and possessing two sawn-off shotguns, and Mr Rodney Smith, prosecuting, offered no evidence against them after consultations with the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Mr Smith told Judge Jack Abdala, QC, who awarded costs out of public funds to both defendants, that there were sufficient disquieting features about the Crown's evidence for him not to proceed with a trial.

The court was told that Detective Sergeant Kenneth Day and Detective Constable Richard Chapman, both aged 29, the officers who interviewed Mr Wilson and Mr King, had been arrested earlier this year and charged with conspiracy to rob and attempting to pervert justice in another case.

In April last year Mr Wilson had tax fraud charges dropped against him at the Old Bailey after two trials in which another of the Great Train Robbers, Roy James, aged 49, was acquitted. The prosecution claimed that Mr Wilson was involved in a £2.4 million VAT swindle over the melting down of gold coins.

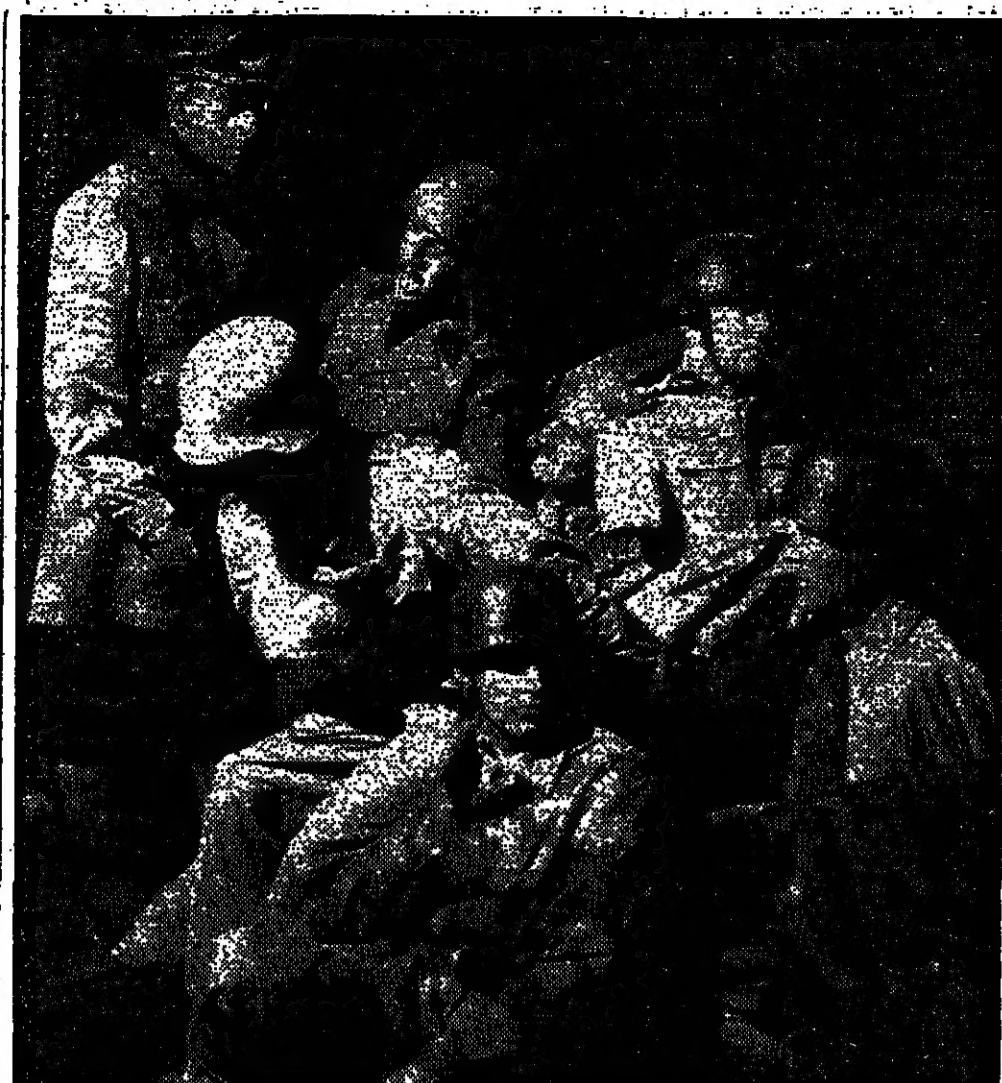
The prosecution claimed in the case which collapsed yesterday that Mr Wilson and Mr King had been planning a hold-up in Mitcham, Surrey, and had two sawn-off shotguns.

Mr Alan Rawley, QC, for Mr King, told the judge: "The defendants say this was a set-up, and a deliberate one."

Mr Stephen Solley, for Mr Wilson, said that confessions alleged to have been made by his client and Mr King were badly denied. A piece of paper said to have been found in Mr Wilson's possession, bearing the index number of a security vehicle, had been "manufactured," counsel added.



Charles Wilson leaving court yesterday.



WAR SURPLUS: Dummies in German and Allied uniforms await buyers at an auction of planes, armoured vehicles and memorabilia from the Whitehall Theatre Museum of War in London.

Picture by Martin Argles

## Retirement test case taken to Euro court

A retired nurse, Miss Helen Marshall, yesterday appealed to the European court of Justice in Luxembourg for a test case ruling which could give British women the right to work past the age of 60.

"I am fighting this case because I think I was good enough to work on at least until 65, the same age as men," said Miss Marshall, who is 67.

As an employee of the National Health Service she had to retire at 60, although she was allowed to stay on as an expert dietitian for two extra years. She had wanted to carry on working and began a court action challenging the NHS ruling and the Government's 1975 Sex Discrimination Act.

When the case reached the European court yesterday, five years after being dismissed by an industrial tribunal, Miss Marshall said: "It has been estimated that about 300,000 women retire at 60 in Britain, and I would think that about one third of them are still fully competent and retain a useful working life."

She pointed out that Mrs Thatcher would reach 60 later this year, but showed no sign of giving up work.

The case was passed to the European court by the Court of Appeal for an opinion. The Luxembourg judges heard that Miss Marshall, from Southampton, was dismissed from her job by the Southampton and South-west Hampshire area health authority, for whom she had worked since 1968.

Mr Michael Beloff, QC, for Miss Marshall, said yesterday that Common Market law backed her case.

Mr Andrew Hillier, representing the authority, told the court that the UK's compulsory retirement age was linked to the state pension age.

A verdict will be announced later.

## General secretary candidate discloses manpower document

# ICI preparing for tough union line on plan to shed 2,800 jobs

By John Ardill, Labour Correspondent

ICI is anticipating an increasingly tough line from militant unions on job losses, according to an internal company document on its plan to shed another 2,800 jobs and achieve manpower savings of £49 million a year by 1990.

The document circulated by its personnel department says the likely savings from job losses and new working practices do not seem to justify buying off trouble with an extra-generous pay settlement. It discusses an alternative "gradualist" approach involving "limited generosity on pay" and the introduction of a new pay grade.

ICI said yesterday that all its job losses had been by voluntary redundancy or early retirement, and it was slowing down the rate. It shed 3,200 blue and white collar staff last year.

On the document ICI said: "Any company would look at its industrial relations. This document was a company secret."

Unions at ICI have rejected a 6.3 per cent offer and are pressing for talks on a new pay structure to accommodate changes in working practices.

The document, which admits that ICI is getting an increasingly hard-faced image, was

released yesterday by Mr David Warburton, the General, Municipal and Boilermakers Union chemicals officer, who said it blew the myth of ICI as a caring, conscientious employer.

He added: "I am looking for widespread support for a very tough line when we next meet the company."

Mr Warburton is seeking election as the general secretary and the ICI document draws attention to this and the candidacy of Mr Gerry Russell (another of its negotiators) for president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers as factors in the current relations with unions.

It says that many union activists and some officials are resentful that they have not stopped the decline in jobs

and the "more thoughtful and far-sighted... may find themselves under pressure to take a hard line, whatever their personal views may be."

The document says that the absolute (pay) level of weekly staff is beginning to leave some national officers open to criticism—and this may be particularly difficult for the two running for leadership.

While the company's survival needs may have justified acquiescence in running numbers down its "well trumpeted and highly visible productivity and profitability improvements appear to remove the need."

The document says that much of the savings achieved by new working practices would come from manpower reductions and the unions' fear of losing jobs and members is

a "major obstacle to progress."

Discussion of working practices will thrust manpower to the forefront "where people like David Warburton have been trying to put it for years and from which we have fairly successfully been able to keep it."

Whatever the objective facts, it says, the perception of many employees is that their contribution has not been adequately rewarded and ICI has honoured only the second half of its declared wish to be a "high pay/high productivity" company.

The document details potential manpower cuts of 2,487. More than 1,000 are in the petro/plastics division, where it sees potential savings of £22.7 million from 1990 onwards.

Mr John Edmonds, the GMSU's public services officer, told the union's conference in Blackpool yesterday that plans had already been made to take industrial action to achieve "an exceptional increase and a new wages structure" in the next pay settlement due in September for local authority manual workers.

Mr Edmonds, a candidate for general secretary, declared: "We are not looking for a glorious defeat or an inspiring failure—the Labour movement has had too many of those."

## Introducing Jazz.™



## Now Macintosh is Lotus compatible.

Lotus' success and reputation have been built on products like 1-2-3™ and Symphony™—powerful, analytical tools that get the most out of hardware.

And now we've given the Mac the Lotus touch.

Jazz™—the first multi-function business package written specifically for the Mac. We looked at the essential style of the hardware—friendly, accessible, powerful—and designed the software that would best use its talents.

Jazz™ could well be all the software you will ever need. It's a complete office system on one disk—word processing, spreadsheet, database, graphics and communications. Each function is more powerful than any other program currently available for the Mac, and the spreadsheet is completely compatible with 1-2-3™, which set the industry standard.

All the functions can be used independently. But it's when you bring them together that Jazz™ really comes into its own. The word processing function has a unique Lotus feature called "HotView," which enables you to integrate information from any of the other Jazz™ applications.

Say you're preparing a document or letter. You can illustrate a point by inserting a "graph" from the graphics function and then personalise it with names selected from the database.

The Jazz™ tutorial disk will put you in charge of the program within a few hours, with one set of commands to learn for all 5 functions.

And, as with all Lotus products, our user centre extends to training and service back-up. We have a network of Authorised Training Centres throughout the country, staffed by

personnel trained by Lotus to help you get the most from your software. And there's a telephone number you can call for further help or advice.

So if you're considering ways of getting more out of your business—welcome to the Jazz™ age.

You can pick up the beat by ringing 01 200 0200. We'll send you a brochure and tell you who to see about a demonstration.

**Lotus**  
SOFTWARE

Lotus Development (UK) Ltd, Consort House, Victoria Street, Windsor, Berks. SL4 1EX.

## TWO FOR THE PRICE OF ONE\*

Between Heathrow and Manchester



This offer applies to Dan-Air departures during June from Heathrow 0810 and 1900 Manchester 0645 and 1700

Simply purchase a normal adult economy ticket, single or return and your partner goes free. Just book up to one hour before departure time and travel together. For full details call your travel agent or Dan-Air, London 01-680 1011, Manchester 061 436 5555.

**DAN-AIR**  
SCHEDULED SERVICES



Inquiry hears that club took no action on removing debris under grandstand

## Bradford fire 'started by cigarette'

By Malcolm Pitters

A JUDICIAL inquiry which began yesterday into the fire at Bradford City football ground on May 11 was told that it was almost certainly started by a lit cigarette dropped accidentally through a gap underneath the seating in G block of the main stand, where debris had collected for at least 17 years.

The inquiry at Bradford city hall into the deaths of 54 people was told that the club had been advised to clear the debris, but had not done so.

Mr Andrew Collins, QC, counsel for the inquiry, under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Popplewell, said that not one relevant recommendation from the Government's Guide to Safety at Sports Grounds had been carried out by the club.

Mr Collins said that after the fire forensic experts had found the charred remains of a 1968 newspaper, along with a peanut packet showing the old price of sixpence, and an old Park Drive cigarette packet.

On the day of the fire the main doors at the rear of the stand had almost all been locked, and no fire extinguishers were immediately available.

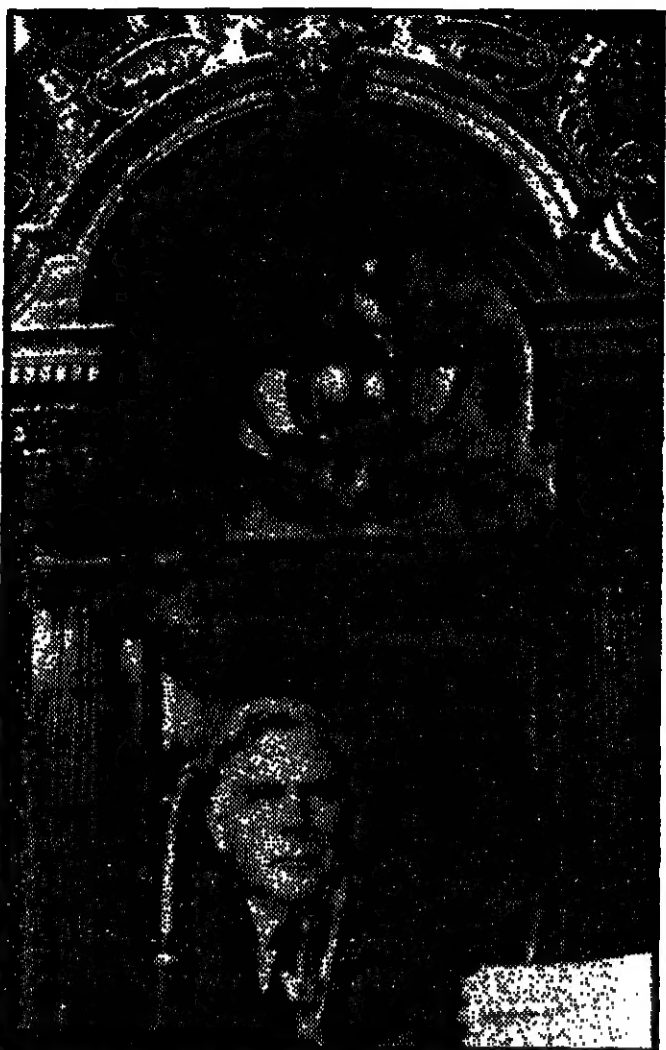
Mr Collins told the inquiry: "A comment can be made that it does not appear to have been very expensive to have cleared up the debris under the floor, which in all probability started this fire."

On May 11 some 4,000 people had been in or near the main stand area, and a further 7,000 in other parts of the ground for the match against Lincoln City.

Mr Collins said the stand had been built in 1909. It had a concrete base, wooden seats at the rear, and plastic seats on metal frames in other sections. The roof was of wood and tarpaulin, sealed with asphalt, and was not in a good state of repair.

He pointed out that turnstiles allowed people into the ground, but provided no exit. Had the doors of the rear of the stand not been locked, or if there had been people to direct spectators, there would probably have been fewer fatalities. Policemen and spectators had to kick open certain doors, and thick black smoke prevented people from seeing well and choked some of the victims.

Mr Collins said that shortly after 2.40pm police near the stand noticed a strong smell of what they thought was plastic. One policeman assumed that somebody had set fire to his raincoat. A spectator in G



block told three police officers that there was a fire under the seats.

One of the officers called for a fire extinguisher, and shouted to another officer on the touchline to contact the fire brigade. The fire engulfed the stand within four minutes.

Mr Collins said that neither spectators nearest to the fire nor any police officers at the ground saw any smoke bombs or similar missiles being thrown near the main stand. The only missile spotted was a meat pie thrown at the police.

People were slow to react to the blast and to police instructions to evacuate the stand. It was impossible to beat out the fire because it was underneath the seating. One policeman had tried to pull up the floorboards to reach the seat of the fire, but had been unable to do so. The only fire extinguishers available were in the clubhouse.

A fire hose lying at the side of the pitch had been used the day before to water the ground, but two off-duty firemen who were at the match realised that they could not connect it to the mains water supply outside the ground without passing through the blazing stand.

Mr Collins said that expert opinion at the inquiry would show that there was nothing unusual in the rapid spread of the fire. The intense build-up of heat in the stand caused its own combustion of materials, and people literally burst into flames without being touched by the fire itself.

Many people had died or been injured because at first they failed to appreciate that there was anything to worry about. There was no sense of urgency, the match was continuing, and there seemed no reason for people to move. The police had no leadhairs, and were unable to instil a sense of urgency into the crowd.



Left: Mr Justice Popplewell, inquiry chairman. Above: Spectators watch as fire engulfs the grandstand. Below left: Chief Inspector Mawson — saw people burst into flames. Below right: Mr Stafford Heginbotham, Bradford FC chairman



Counsel said that there had been considerable reference in the press to letters sent to the present club officials and to previous management.

He referred to a letter dated June 22, 1981, from the health and safety executive. It mentioned the guide to safety at sports grounds, and asked the club to send proposals about its own safety precautions to the executive. There was no record of any follow-up from the club or from the executive.

Mr Collins read out paragraphs from the guide, mentioning in particular a reference to football stands. It reads: "A common feature in the construction of stands is the provision of voids under the seating. These voids become the resting place for paper, cartons, and other combustible materials which can be ignited, unattended, by a cigarette, and cause a fire. Wherever possible, such spaces should be excluded, but where they exist they should be sealed off so that paper, etc., cannot find its way into them."

Mr Collins added: "It might well be that this guide provides the essential recommendations which would have provided for safety at this ground, had they been followed."

Chief Inspector Charles Mawson, who was in charge of the police operation at the ground, said that the crowd was boisterous and lively.

Asked when he was aware that something was amiss, the chief inspector said he heard the word "fire" on his radio. He began walking towards G block, where he saw smoke, but finished up running.

Chief Inspector Mawson added: "The fire spread faster than a man could run. The heat was so intense that it melted the metal on my uniform caps. People were bursting into flames."

The inquiry continues today.

## Falklands pact prevents Chile embargo

By Richard Norton-Taylor

An embargo on arms sales to Chile would be "a striking political gesture" against abuse of human rights but the penalties—in particular the threat to Britain's secret defence pact with Chile on the Falklands—would be unacceptable, according to leaked Foreign Office documents.

An arms embargo—British policy before 1980—was one of the contingencies drawn up by Foreign Office officials last November, shortly after General Pinochet declared a state of siege.

This and other ways in which Britain could show displeasure were discussed at a meeting attended by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, in December.

The documents, which are referred to in the latest issue of the New Statesman magazine, published tomorrow, list options Britain could take in protest against state repression in Chile, including economic sanctions, ending British training schemes for Chilean military personnel, and the recall of Britain's ambassador in Santiago.

They also say that the Government could have withdrawn permission for Fairey Engineering to refurbish a Chilean nuclear reactor but the Chileans have cancelled the order after an earthquake and adverse publicity.

A paper on contingency planning says that an arms embargo against Chile would carry "unacceptable penalties" regarding a large shift in British policy which, in turn, could "hazard the defence and other co-operation we enjoy over the Falklands."

It suggests that Chile's recent agreement with Argentina over the Beagle Channel "could also make it easier for the Chileans to reduce the level of their co-operation with us if they were so tempted." It notes that Royal Navy ships can call at Chilean ports.

The Foreign Office also says that the Chileans have already bought some missile systems, such as the Blowpipe, from Britain and have expressed an interest in others. They have not been able to buy Jaguar aircraft or Lynx helicopters because of financial problems.

Although Britain gave permission to British Aerospace to market land-based Harrier aircraft to Chile the deal has been blocked by the US, whose approval is also needed.

The only item on Chile's shopping list which the Foreign Office regards as "politically contentious" is the Chilean interest in buying 300 Centaur half-track army vehicles.

The Foreign Office said yesterday that the Government had so far only granted a temporary licence for a single demonstration model, and applications to export more would be considered carefully.

On the question of an arms embargo, Whitehall officials yesterday would say only that Britain had not supplied items used for internal repression since 1980.

According to the New Statesman, the documents were sent to Mr Jeremy Corbyn, Labour MP for Islington North and a member of the Chilean Solidarity Campaign, by Mr Geoff Thomas, a Foreign Office clerk suspended without pay last month.

A similar ban will be imposed on curriculum innovation and development work including preparation for the new General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE).

Mr Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary, announced last week he was pressing ahead to introduce the GCSE despite appeals for postponement. Courses will start in September 1985, and pupils will sit their first papers in 1986.

The Department of Education confirmed yesterday that support training for the introduction of the GCSE was a priority area within the £17.5 million allocated for in-service teacher training in 1985-86.

A HIGH COURT injunction to prevent the consecration of the Bishop of Durham, the Right Reverend David Jenkins, was discussed with lawyers the day before the consecration ceremony, according to a forthcoming book on the "Durham affair."

Its author, Mr William Ledwith, who resigned from the Anglican priesthood after organising the national petition against the consecration, says Bishop Jenkins is a dangerous man whose appointment has sanctioned heresy.

He says a member of the General Synod, Mr Raymond Johnston, sought legal advice about high court action on grounds of perjury "because the bishop-elect was about to swear solemnly that he held doctrines he had publicly denied."

Mr Johnston was advised that "the promises to be taken were not oaths in the juridical sense" and the proposed action was dropped.

Writing of the last of lightning which started the York Minister fire three days after the consecration, Mr Ledwith says: "We cannot say that God did not strike the Minister, for who are we to limit the way in which God speaks to us?"

The Durham Affair by William Ledwith, to be published shortly by Stylist Publishing Ltd, 15 Woodlands Avenue, Homewood, Shrewsbury, Salop, price £4.95.

## Nuclear waste plant haphazard, casual, jury told

By Alan Dunn

British Nuclear Fuels Ltd was accused yesterday of having "a haphazard and casual style of management" at its nuclear reprocessing plant at Sellafield, Cumbria. It was told that the plant had done "a shoddy job" of dealing with radioactive waste in November 1983.

Mrs Helen Grindrod, QC, prosecuting, said the Civil Service jury: "If you are in charge of the movement of highly dangerous materials it is only to be expected that you will have to exercise high standards of care and safety."

She said that between November 13 and 18 the state-owned company had not considered to warn anybody that there might be even the possibility of unusual material contaminating the beaches.

It was alleged because the company's management was setting out to drench the populace with nuclear waste.

"Perhaps their attitude could best be described as 'let's get it over and done with. We know what to do. If a bit gets out it won't matter that much'."

Mrs Grindrod said the jury should not allow themselves to feel inadequate because they were not nuclear scientists, or to be blinded by the intricacies of the matter.

"It is a question of deciding on human competence and incompetence," she said.

On November 13 during the annual shut-down for plant cleaning a material which had got into the plant's sea tanks was discharged to sea. It behaved differently from normal liquid waste, floating on the water and returning to shore.

It would probably never be known how much was discharged, counsel went on. The material should never go out to sea, which was why it was important to keep records, she said.

On November 10 an amount of radioactive waste stored in a tank at the plant was not recorded. This then passed into a pipeline. "The allegation is that the management of BNFL, having got radioactive material into the wrong place, because they hadn't known it was there, lost control of it."

There and at that stage lost control of it.

Other charges under the 1980 Nuclear Installations Act and the 1980 Radioactive Substances Act. These allege the following failures:

To keep adequate records of all radioactive materials kept, stored or accumulated. Adequately to control radioactive material so that it could not escape control.

To comply with a limitation on condition by discharging highly radioactive material into the sea, such as amount and at such a rate that radiation exposure from such discharge was not as low as was reasonably achievable.

To keep records of disposal of radioactive material by discharge to sea.

To take all reasonable steps to minimise the exposure of persons to radiation.

The case, before Mr Justice Rose, is expected to last five weeks, and about 45 witnesses are likely to be heard.

The NAS/UTW yesterday increased to 40 the authorities whose schools will be hit by selective strikes from Monday.

The additional 10 areas are: Barnsley, Bradford, Rotherham, Doncaster, Wakefield, Rotherham, Tameside, Telford and Wolverhampton.

Mr Chris Peard, director of the Low Pay Unit, said last night that employers had found themselves asking the case for abolishing wages councils, against the wishes of their own public opinion, as well as from public backbenchers.

The weight of evidence is that abolishing the councils, or rendering them ineffective, will have little or no impact on unemployment," he said.

The Labour Party yesterday intensified its campaign to defend wages councils against government threats of abolition, although Mr Tom Kilgus, the Employment Secretary, is not expected to go that far in the debate today.

Mr John Prescott, shadow employment secretary, declared that abolition would mean a return to sweat-shop industries.

Launching a Labour Party document in defence of the councils, Mr Prescott said that it would campaign not just to preserve minimum wage machinery but to strengthen it.

The party was also discussing with the TUC the introduction of a statutory minimum wage.

In its response to the Government's consultative document on wages councils the party states that wages were to blame for unemployment. Mr Wilkinson remarks that this conclusion could only have been reached by improper use of data and a muddled methodology.

Mr Chris Peard, director of the Low Pay Unit, said last night that employers had found themselves asking the case for abolishing wages councils, against the wishes of their own public opinion, as well as from public backbenchers.

The weight of evidence is that abolishing the councils, or rendering them ineffective, will have little or no impact on unemployment," he said.

The Labour Party yesterday intensified its campaign to defend wages councils against government threats of abolition, although Mr Tom Kilgus, the Employment Secretary, is not expected to go that far in the debate today.

Mr John Prescott, shadow employment secretary, declared that abolition would mean a return to sweat-shop industries.

Launching a Labour Party document in defence of the councils, Mr Prescott said that it would campaign not just to preserve minimum wage machinery but to strengthen it.

The party was also discussing with the TUC the introduction of a statutory minimum wage.

In its response to the Government's consultative document on wages councils the party states that wages were to blame for unemployment. Mr Wilkinson remarks that this conclusion could only have been reached by improper use of data and a muddled methodology.

Mr Chris Peard, director of the Low Pay Unit, said last night that employers had found themselves asking the case for abolishing wages councils, against the wishes of their own public opinion, as well as from public backbenchers.

The weight of evidence is that abolishing the councils, or rendering them ineffective, will have little or no impact on unemployment," he said.

The Labour Party yesterday intensified its campaign to defend wages councils against government threats of abolition, although Mr Tom Kilgus, the Employment Secretary, is not expected to go that far in the debate today.

Mr John Prescott, shadow employment secretary, declared that abolition would mean a return to sweat-shop industries.

Launching a Labour Party document in defence of the councils, Mr Prescott said that it would campaign not just to preserve minimum wage machinery but to strengthen it.

The party was also discussing with the TUC the introduction of a statutory minimum wage.

In its response to the Government's consultative document on wages councils the party states that wages were to blame for unemployment. Mr Wilkinson remarks that this conclusion could only have been reached by improper use of data and a muddled methodology.

Mr Chris Peard, director of the Low Pay Unit, said last night that employers had found themselves asking the case for abolishing wages councils, against the wishes of their own public opinion, as well as from public backbenchers.

The weight of evidence is that abolishing the councils, or rendering them ineffective, will have little or no impact on unemployment," he said.

The Labour Party yesterday intensified its campaign to defend wages councils against government threats of abolition, although Mr Tom Kilgus, the Employment Secretary, is not expected to go that far in the debate today.

Mr John Prescott, shadow employment secretary, declared that abolition would mean a return to sweat-shop industries.

Launching a Labour Party document in defence of the councils, Mr Prescott said that it would campaign not just to preserve minimum wage machinery but to strengthen it.

The party was also discussing with the TUC the introduction of a statutory minimum wage.

In its response to the Government's consultative document on wages councils the party states that wages were to blame for unemployment. Mr Wilkinson remarks that this conclusion could only have been reached by improper use of data and a muddled methodology.

Mr Chris Peard, director of the Low Pay Unit, said last night that employers had found themselves asking the case for abolishing wages councils, against the wishes of their own public opinion, as well as from public backbenchers.

The weight of evidence is that abolishing the councils, or rendering them ineffective, will have little or no impact on unemployment," he said.

The Labour Party yesterday intensified its campaign to defend wages councils against government threats of abolition, although Mr Tom Kilgus, the Employment Secretary, is not expected to go that far in the debate today.

Mr John Prescott, shadow employment secretary, declared that abolition would mean a return to sweat-shop industries.

Launching a Labour Party document in defence of the councils, Mr Prescott said that it would campaign not just to preserve minimum wage machinery but to strengthen it.

The party was also discussing with the TUC the introduction of a statutory minimum wage.

In its response to the Government's consultative document on wages councils the party states that wages were to blame for unemployment. Mr Wilkinson remarks that this conclusion could only have been reached by improper use of data and a muddled methodology.

Mr Chris Peard, director of the Low Pay Unit, said last night that employers had found themselves asking the case for abolishing wages councils, against the wishes of their own public opinion, as well as from public backbenchers.

The weight of evidence is that abolishing the councils, or rendering them ineffective, will have little or no impact on unemployment," he said.

The Labour Party yesterday intensified its campaign to defend wages councils against government threats of abolition, although Mr Tom Kilgus, the Employment Secretary, is not expected to go that far in the debate today.

Mr John Prescott, shadow employment secretary, declared that abolition would mean a return to sweat-shop industries.

Launching a Labour Party document in defence of the councils, Mr Prescott said that it would campaign not just to preserve minimum wage machinery but to strengthen it.

The party was also discussing with the TUC the introduction of a statutory minimum wage.

In its response to the Government's consultative document on wages councils the party states that wages were to blame for unemployment. Mr Wilkinson remarks that this conclusion could only have been reached by improper use of data and a muddled methodology.

Mr Chris Peard, director of the Low Pay Unit, said last night that employers had found themselves asking the case for abolishing wages councils, against the wishes of their own public opinion, as well as from public backbenchers.

The weight of evidence is that abolishing the councils, or rendering them ineffective, will have little or no impact on unemployment," he said.

The Labour Party yesterday intensified its campaign to defend wages councils against government threats of abolition, although Mr Tom Kilgus, the Employment Secretary, is not expected to go that far in the debate today.

Mr John Prescott, shadow employment secretary, declared that abolition would mean a return to sweat-shop industries.

Launching a Labour Party document in defence of the councils, Mr Prescott said that it would campaign not just to preserve minimum wage machinery but to strengthen it.

The party was also discussing with the TUC the introduction of a statutory minimum wage.

In its response to the Government's consultative document on wages councils the party states that wages were to blame for unemployment. Mr Wilkinson remarks that this conclusion could only have been reached by improper use of data and a muddled methodology.

Mr Chris Peard, director of the Low Pay Unit, said last night that employers had found themselves asking the case for abolishing wages councils, against the wishes of their own public opinion, as well as from public backbenchers.

The weight of evidence is that abolishing the councils, or rendering them ineffective, will have little or no impact on unemployment," he said.

The Labour Party yesterday intensified its campaign to defend wages councils against government threats of abolition, although Mr Tom Kilgus, the Employment Secretary, is not expected to go that far in the debate today.

Mr John Prescott, shadow employment secretary, declared that abolition would mean a return to sweat-shop industries.

Launching a Labour Party document in defence of the councils, Mr Prescott said that it would campaign not just to preserve minimum wage machinery but to strengthen it.

The party was also discussing with the TUC the introduction of a statutory minimum wage.

In its response to the Government's consultative document on wages councils the party states that wages were to blame for unemployment. Mr Wilkinson remarks that this conclusion could only have been reached by improper use of data and a muddled methodology.

Mr Chris Peard, director of the Low Pay Unit, said last night that employers had found themselves asking the case for abolishing wages councils, against the wishes of their own public opinion, as well as from public backbenchers.

The weight of evidence is that abolishing the councils, or rendering them ineffective, will have little or no impact on unemployment," he said.

The Labour Party yesterday intensified its campaign to defend wages councils against government threats of abolition, although Mr Tom Kilgus, the Employment Secretary, is not expected to go that far in the debate today.

Mr John Prescott, shadow employment secretary, declared that abolition would mean a return to sweat-shop industries.

Launching a Labour Party document in defence of the councils, Mr Prescott said that it would campaign not just to preserve minimum wage machinery but to strengthen it.

The party was also discussing with the TUC the introduction of a statutory minimum wage.

In its response to the Government's consultative document on wages councils the party states that wages were to blame for unemployment. Mr Wilkinson remarks that this conclusion could only have been reached by improper use of data and a muddled methodology.

Mr Chris Peard, director of the Low Pay Unit, said last night that employers had found themselves asking the case for abolishing wages councils, against the wishes of their own public opinion, as well as from public backbenchers.

The weight of evidence is that abolishing the councils, or rendering them ineffective, will have little or no impact on unemployment," he said.

The Labour Party yesterday intensified its campaign to defend wages councils against government threats of abolition, although Mr Tom Kilgus, the Employment Secretary, is not expected to go that far in the debate today.

Mr John Prescott, shadow employment secretary, declared that abolition would mean a return to sweat-shop industries.

Launching a Labour Party document in defence of the councils, Mr Prescott said that it would campaign not just to preserve minimum wage machinery but to strengthen it.

The party was also discussing with the TUC the introduction of a statutory minimum wage.

In its response to the Government's consultative document on wages councils the party states that wages were to blame for unemployment. Mr Wilkinson remarks that this conclusion could only have been reached by improper use of data and a muddled methodology.

Mr Chris Peard, director of the Low Pay Unit, said last night that employers had found themselves asking the case for abolishing wages councils, against the wishes of their own public opinion, as well as from public backbenchers.

The weight of evidence is that abolishing the councils, or rendering them ineffective, will have little or no impact on unemployment," he said.

The Labour Party yesterday intensified its campaign to defend wages councils against government threats of abolition, although Mr Tom Kilgus, the Employment Secretary, is not expected to go that far in the debate today.

Mr John Prescott, shadow employment secretary, declared that abolition would mean a return to sweat-shop industries.

Launching a Labour Party document in defence of the councils, Mr Prescott said that it would campaign not just to preserve minimum wage machinery but to strengthen it.

The party was also discussing with the TUC the introduction of a statutory minimum wage.

In its response to the Government's consultative document on wages councils the party states that wages were to blame for unemployment. Mr Wilkinson remarks that this conclusion could only have been reached by improper use of data and a muddled methodology.

Mr Chris Peard, director of the Low Pay Unit, said last night that employers had found themselves asking the case for abolishing wages councils, against the wishes of their own public opinion, as well as from public backbenchers.

The weight of evidence is that abolishing the councils, or rendering them ineffective, will have little or no impact on unemployment," he said.

The Labour Party yesterday intensified its campaign to defend wages councils against government threats of abolition, although Mr Tom Kilgus, the Employment Secretary, is not expected to go that far in the debate today.

Mr John Prescott, shadow employment secretary, declared that abolition would mean a return to sweat-shop industries.

Launching a Labour Party document in defence of the councils, Mr Prescott said that it would campaign not just to preserve minimum wage machinery but to strengthen it.

The party was also discussing with the TUC the introduction of a statutory minimum wage.

In its response to the Government's consultative document on wages councils the party states that wages were to blame for unemployment. Mr Wilkinson remarks that this conclusion could only have been reached by improper use of data and a muddled methodology.

Mr Chris Peard, director of the Low Pay Unit, said last night that employers had found themselves asking the case for abolishing wages councils, against the wishes of their own public opinion, as well as from public backbenchers.

The weight of evidence is that abolishing the councils, or rendering them ineffective, will have little or no impact on unemployment," he said.

The Labour Party yesterday intensified its campaign to defend wages councils against government threats of abolition, although Mr Tom Kilgus, the Employment Secretary, is not expected to go that far in the debate today.

Mr John Prescott, shadow employment secretary, declared that abolition would mean a return to sweat-shop industries.

Launching a Labour Party document in defence of the councils, Mr Prescott said that it would campaign not just to preserve minimum wage machinery but to strengthen it.

The party was also discussing with the TUC the introduction of a statutory minimum wage.

In its response to the Government's consultative document on wages councils the party states that wages were to blame for unemployment. Mr Wilkinson remarks that this conclusion could only have been reached by improper use of data and a muddled methodology.

Mr Chris Peard, director of the Low Pay Unit, said last night that employers had found themselves asking the case for abolishing wages councils, against the wishes of their own public opinion, as well as from public backbenchers.

The weight of evidence is that abolishing the councils, or rendering them ineffective, will have little or no impact on unemployment," he said.

The Labour Party yesterday intensified its campaign to defend wages councils against government threats of abolition, although Mr Tom Kilgus, the Employment Secretary, is not expected to go that far in the debate today.

Mr John Prescott, shadow employment secretary, declared that abolition would mean a return to sweat-shop industries.



# FROM NOW ON STOPPING IN THE RAIN IS SAFER THAN EVER.



With the development of the new Goodyear GT our advanced technology has again led to increased driving confidence.

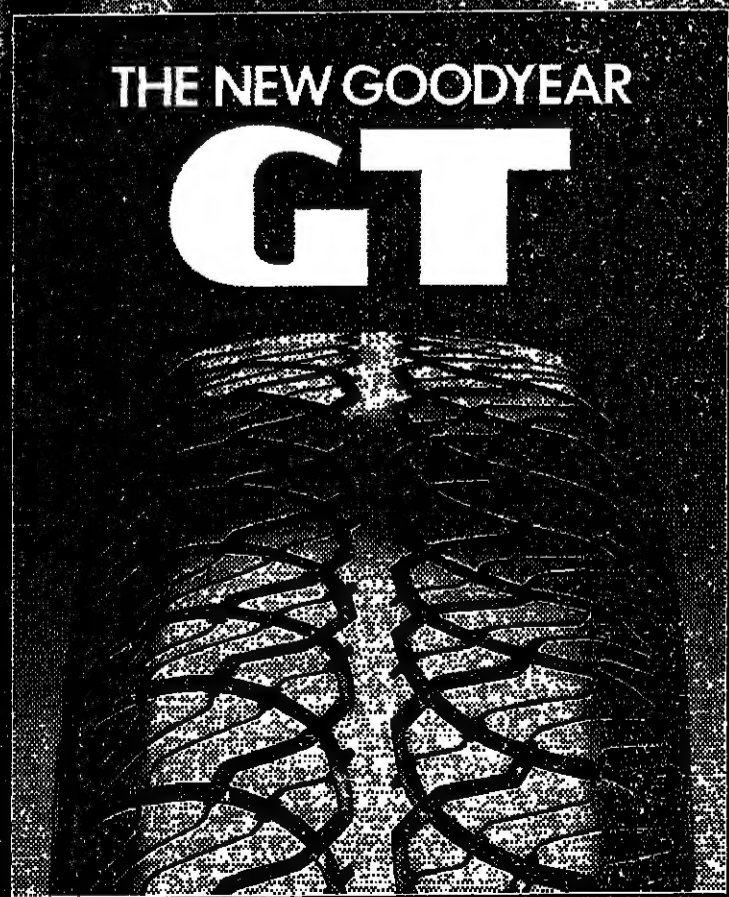
Confidence that comes from a better grip on the road. Grip you'll appreciate when on a dark night in the pouring rain, with the dazzle of oncoming headlights you suddenly have to stop. The Goodyear GT will not let you down.

The key to the impressive grip of the GT is a unique tread pattern. A technological breakthrough that not only looks but performs like no other tyre, dispersing water more efficiently to keep you in control, even in the wettest conditions.

For even greater stopping power in the wet... it's the GT.

THE NEW GOODYEAR

## GT



LEADING THE WORLD IN TYRE TECHNOLOGY

# GOODYEAR



Portugal in turmoil in run up to EEC accession

## Soares deprived of power base as coalition collapses

Portuguese politics are in disarray on the eve of the country's accession to the EEC. The Social Democrats have decided to pull out of the coalition with the Socialists, leaving the Prime

Minister Dr Mario Soares' future in the hands of his old adversary, President Antonio Ramalho Eanes. The walk-out also seriously threatens Dr Soares' remaining political ambition — to become president.

From Peter Collis and Paul Eilman in Lisbon

The future of the government was still in the balance last night following Tuesday's announcement by the Social Democrats that they would walk out of the coalition with the Socialists on June 13, the day after Portugal signs its treaty of accession to the EEC.

Although the Socialists were still trying to decide how to remain in power, there seemed little doubt that there will be early parliamentary elections.

The walk-out will also seriously damage the political aspirations of the Prime Minister, Dr Mario Soares, who was relying on Social Democrat support in the November presidential election. They will now actively oppose him.

More immediately, the break-up of the uneasy two-year-old alliance will leave Dr Soares' Socialists without support in Parliament to govern effectively. On this basis the only practical alternative open to President Ramalho Eanes would seem to be new elections. The remaining question is whether the Socialists will stay on as caretakers until the elections or whether they will opt out altogether.

Under the terms of the country's constitution, President Eanes has until June 14 to decide.

The Social Democratic party leader, Mr Anibal Cavaco Silva said on Tuesday that his party had made the decision because the Socialists had consistently refused to carry out measures which had been agreed when the coalition was formed.

He said that the Socialists had shown themselves to be more interested in Dr Soares' plans to run for president at the end of the year than in implementing unpopular measures to modify Portugal's left-leaning labour and agrarian

reform laws. He said he would launch a campaign to deny Dr Soares the presidency.

Dr Soares has often indicated that he will run for office, and had hoped that the Social Democrats would back him. Mr Cavaco Silva, an economist who was educated at York University, believes that the only way to stop the Portuguese economy declining is through a radical break with the more or less leftwing policies that successive governments have pursued since the coup on April 27, 1974, which ended almost 50 years of rightwing dictatorship.

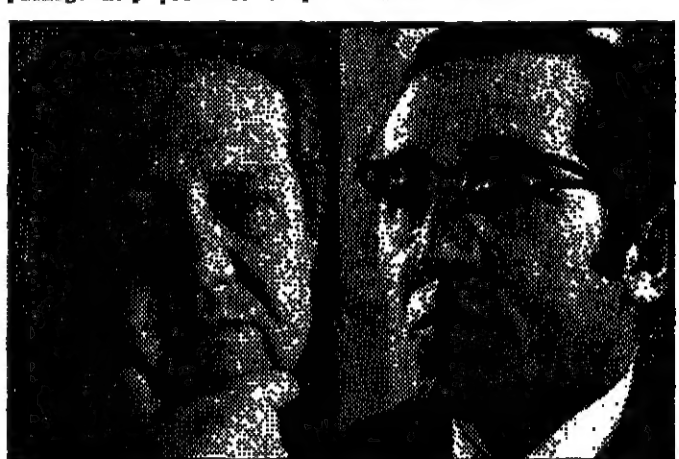
Mr Cavaco Silva, who took over as leader of the Social Democrats on May 19, has said that his choice for president will be Mr Diogo Freitas do Amaral, a candidate of the rightwing Christian Democrats who worked for a year as government partner of the Social Democrats in the Democratic Alliance.

The Social Democrats believe the Socialists have dragged their feet on a new labour package they promised to put

through by the end of May. The new legislation would have given Portugal's business owners more room for manoeuvring in hiring and firing workers — a condition they say is essential for reviving Portuguese industry.

Mr Cavaco Silva's party is also pressing for drastic spending cuts and disinvestment in the country's loss-making state industry sector and for measures to hasten and privatisation of farm land held by collectives in the agrarian reform areas.

In any case, the immediate future is seen as a matter for President Eanes to decide. Political sources in Lisbon said last night that the President, who has made no secret of his personal antipathy to Dr Soares, had three choices: he could dismiss the entire cabinet and call early elections; he could dismiss Dr Soares and then ask the assembly to support a cabinet run by a prime minister of his own choosing; or he could appoint a non-party cabinet of technocrats to run the country until the presidential election.



Dr Mario Soares (left) and President Antonio Ramalho Eanes: old foes facing a common difficulty

## Hitler diaries case near its end

From Anna Tomforde in Bonn

THE prosecution yesterday began examining its case against the two chief defendants charged with fraud in the fake Hitler Diaries trial in Hamburg.

After almost 10 months of proceedings, the public prosecutor, Mr Wolfgang Siegmund, said the self-confessed forger of the 60 volumes, Konrad Kujau, was guilty of "continued fraud". He had pretended that the diaries were genuine in an attempt to enrich himself.

Kujau and Gerd Heidemann, the former Stern magazine reporter accused with him, listened impassively to the prosecution's pleas, and announced each other. If convicted, each face maximum prison terms of 10 years.

Stern paid a total of £2.5 million to Heidemann for the volumes which were declared "proteusque superficial forgeries" by the West German Federal Archives.

The prosecutor traced Kujau's proclivity for forging Third Reich documents back to 1974, when the dealer in Nazi memorabilia began to sell faked Hitler writings and paintings to a collector.

Encouraged by his initial financial success, Kujau started to buy oil paintings and watercolours in flea markets and antique sales and added Hitler's faked signature to them, the prosecutor alleged.

To dispel any suspicions about the sudden flood of the market with such items, Kujau invented the story that they originated from East Germany, Mr Siegmund said.

Eventually, Kujau thought up a story about a crashed Nazi plane in East Germany in which the diaries were allegedly found, and alerted Heidemann to the discovery, he said.

"He had the really clever idea of accompanying every item he sold with a genuine letterhead of the headquarters of Hitler's National Socialist Party."

Yesterday's session did not go into details of Kujau's alleged fraud, but he only received £500,000 of the total sum Heidemann obtained from Stern.

The court yesterday rejected a motion presented by Heidemann's defence counsel, that he said would show that Kujau received more money than he admitted.

The prosecutor said Heidemann's purchase of Hermann Göring's yacht, Carin II, put the reporter in a desperate financial situation. "The accused tried to avert bankruptcy by selling the diaries to Stern," he added.

Heidemann has maintained until the end that the diaries were genuine. The prosecution is due to offer its recommendation. "The accused tried to at the end of three days of pleas. The verdict could be expected about the end of the month."

Lord Carrington, the secretary-general of Nato, tried to be more circumspect during the traditional eve-of-council press conference. But he also spoke of "the anxieties about the effect which abrupt change could have on the Geneva negotiations."

Mr Shultz, who belongs to the faction in the Administration which seeks to preserve US adherence to the Salt II treaty, has said that he will make the representations made by the European Allies to Mr Reagan, and that the President will let them have his decision by the weekend.

Lord Carrington, the secretary-general of Nato, tried to be more circumspect during the traditional eve-of-council press conference. But he also spoke of "the anxieties about the effect which abrupt change could have on the Geneva negotiations."

Konrad Kujau: "attempt to enrich himself"



Riot police confront militant redundant workers during yesterday's clashes

## 40 hurt in battle for factory

Ivry, France: More than 40 people were injured yesterday when about 200 workers armed with ball-bearings and sticks stormed a riot police cordon and occupied the Swedish-owned SKF engineering plant, closed by management in 1983.

Militants from the Communist-led CGT trade union federation, fired nuts and bolts from catapults and threw stones, iron radiators and bottles of acid at hundreds of riot police who retaliated with teargas grenades.

The police used a crane and a hydraulic platform to reach the roof as the militants were held at bay with teargas, then

stormed in, firing stun grenades, to regain control of the plant by noon.

Police said that 27 officers and about 15 demonstrators were injured, three seriously. One policeman was hit in the leg by a lead pellet fired from a small gun. Most of the militants had worn safety helmets.

During the clash, demonstrators outside the plant threw paving stones at police and blocked the street with lorries.

The CGT members, backed by the local Communist municipality, occupied the plant for 19 months, from the time they were dismissed, until they were removed for the first time by riot police last week. —Reuter.

## Howe tells Shultz Salt treaty must not be endangered

By Hella Pick

Sir Geoffrey Howe bluntly told the US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, yesterday that "the name of the game is to strengthen the arms control process, not to weaken it. We don't want the Americans to abrogate the Salt II treaty."

The Foreign Secretary was expressing his concern at the internal debate in the US Administration on whether to maintain the constraints on strategic nuclear arsenals, which this US-Soviet treaty imposes on the superpowers. He had met Mr Shultz in the Portuguese resort of Estoril on the eve of the Nato ministerial council, which begins a two-day session today.

"The Secretary of State heard the same insistence that the Administration must reaffirm, and not abrogate, the Salt II treaty from the West German Foreign Minister, and several other colleagues with whom he held informal meetings yesterday."

Lord Carrington, the secretary-general of Nato, tried to be more circumspect during the traditional eve-of-council press conference. But he also spoke of "the anxieties about the effect which abrupt change could have on the Geneva negotiations."

Mr Shultz, who belongs to the faction in the Administration which seeks to preserve US adherence to the Salt II treaty, has said that he will make the representations made by the European Allies to Mr Reagan, and that the President will let them have his decision by the weekend.

While the European members of the Alliance are agreed on the Salt II issue, they remain divided and confused over the Strategic Defence Initiative, the other main concern at the meeting of the ministerial council.

In their informal talks with Mr Shultz, the British and the West German foreign ministers are likely to have advised that the time is not ripe for the US to press for a formal alliance endorsement of SDI, even if they only seek it for the current research phase of the Star Wars programme.

The Americans are looking for a positive reference to SDI in the communiqué, which the Nato ministerial council will issue at the end of its session. Mr Shultz has been warned that any attempt to press this would only expose divisions in the alliance and would give a propaganda victory to the Kremlin, which is already using the space weapons issue to drive a wedge between the European members of Nato and the US.

Britain, in common with West Germany and several other West European countries, is ready to declare its support for SDI, though not necessarily participation — in the research phase of SDI.

President Mitterrand of France, however, contends that any public endorsement of the research phase automatically implies agreement with the strategic implication of SDI, with a decisive switch from dependence on the nuclear deterrent to defensive space weapons.

## US fights France for grain markets

From Michael White in Washington

The Reagan Administration has picked on France as the first target of its new campaign to win back agricultural export markets from "unfair" competition. It has begun a programme of commodity bonuses to tempt foreign buyers.

On the eve of his visit to Europe for the World Food Conference, the Agriculture Secretary, Mr John Block, announced that he was offering up to a million metric tons of grain to Algeria, where the US share of the wheat market has fallen — largely to France's advantage — from 41 per cent to 16 per cent since 1979-80.

Although presented as a firm sale in the US press, the grain has only been offered to Algeria, and yesterday no details were available as to how much it would cost or how big the bonus of additional "free" grain would have to be. "It is up to the exporters bidding against each other in the bidding process to tell us how much bonus they would need to make a commercial sale," a department spokesman said.

Unofficial calculations suggested that to raise the \$117 million that Mr Block seeks in additional sales, dealers would have to offer about 175,000 tons of bonus wheat to sweeten a sale of 925,000 tons at the current world price of \$117 a ton compared with the US price of \$142 a ton.

The plan to spend \$2 billion over three years on bonuses has been produced under congressional pressure and in response to what US farmers see as unfair export subsidies which have won agricultural markets from the US.

Mr Block has rejected a broad approach aimed chiefly at increasing volume sales and sought specific targets of which Algeria was the first. The idea is that each bonus-supported sale must be "additional" to what US exporters would have achieved anyway. The EEC and France in particular are the privately acknowledged offenders as the US seeks to retaliate against them. There is immediate reaction from EEC officials here, but Mr Block is due to meet his French opposite number, Mr Henry Nallet, in Paris on Sunday.

Reuter adds from Brussels: European Community experts were yesterday considering whether to take action over the controversial plan, a spokesman for the executive commission said.

He said the Community was checking the plan's details to see if it was consistent with internationally-agreed trade rules.

In Paris, French wheat dealers reacted angrily to the announcement.

The decision, "constituted a practice totally against the rules of Gatt (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade)," said Mr Jean Moulias, the director-general of the National Cereals Office.

## Aid likely for contras

From Alex Brummer in Washington

President Reagan yesterday rejoined the battle to win congressional aid for the contras by riding the Sandinista leader, Mr Daniel Ortega, and accusing Moscow of financing Communist rule in Nicaragua.

His assault in Oklahoma City came as the House of Representatives voted to cut off aid to the contras for the next two years. The Senate majority leader, Mr Robert Dole (Republican) predicted that the \$32 million bill in the Republican-controlled Senate would win an easy passage.

The latest request for contra aid is given a far better chance than the attempt in April. Since then the Nicaraguan leader, Mr Ortega, has gone to the UN to demand that the contras have driven them outside their borders into Honduras and Costa Rica.

The border raids have raised concern in the US of the chance of eventual American military involvement in Nicaragua. The New York Times says that in interviews with US military and foreign experts in the region, the discussion of potential military involvement has become commonplace.

The report says that the Administration has decided on a number of triggers for direct military operations against the Sandinistas. These are said to include the acquisition of advanced military planes by the Sandinistas and any attempt to establish a military base in the country for the use of the Soviet Union.

Mr Reagan knows that the Democrats felt betrayed by Mr Ortega's visit to Moscow soon after the congressional vote against supplying aid to the rebels.

Tony Jenkins adds from Managua: Mr Ortega has claimed to invade his country. The warning came as Sandinista troops continued to fight close to the Costa Rican border.

On Tuesday, the Nicaraguan air force bombed an airstrip at a camp run by the counter-revolutionary group known as the Arde, just 600 yards from the border.

## Resignation threatened by Craxi

Rome: The Prime Minister, Mr Bettino Craxi, said yesterday that he would resign next week if Italians voted for a referendum, sponsored by the opposition Communists, which seeks to reverse a wages curb imposed last year.

Approval of the plebiscite on Sunday and Monday would cause "a social conflict of vast proportions" and seriously damage the economy, Mr Craxi told a news conference. The Prime Minister was asked whether he would resign if a majority of the electorate voted to restore the scala mobile (sliding scale) wage indexation points scrapped by legislation last summer.

Yes, one minute later, he replied.

Polling stations for the 45 million voters will be open all Sunday and on Monday. Provisional results are expected on Monday afternoon, with the final figures due on Tuesday.

Mr Craxi said he confidently expected voters to reject the proposal, a home which political commentators said was partly based on a split within the trade union movement over the wage indexation issue.

Mr Craxi said that far more was at stake than the 18,000 lire (£7.50) a month which the Government took from the salaries of about 20 million workers as an anti-inflationary device.

He described the plebiscite as a Communist assault on the entire economic policy of his five-party centrist Government. — Reuter.

## Papandreu draws Thatcher's wrath

From George Coats in Athens

The Greek ambassador in London is expected to be summoned by the Foreign Office to explain deprecatory remarks that his country's Prime Minister, Mr Andreas Papandreu, made about Thatcherism in a pre-election rally last week.

It appears that the Foreign Office considers Mr Papandreu overstepped the bounds of diplomatic propriety at a large rally in central Athens on Friday. At one point the Socialist leader likened the economic proposals of his conservative opponent, Mr Constantine Mitsotakis, to those of Mrs Thatcher saying "a Thatcherite policy will only work in a police state."

He also characterised Mrs Thatcher's policies as "repressive," adding that under Thatcherism "even the trade union leadership is phoney."

During his first term in office Mr Papandreu repeatedly used "Thatcherism" as an example of monetarism with an inhuman face, against which he contrasted his own government's economic policy.

The Foreign Office yesterday confirmed that the text of Mr Papandreu's speech was being studied but declined to comment further.

Mr Papandreu, who was sworn in yesterday as Prime Minister, said later that his new government's priority will be to reactivate the economy. A key element of the government's programme would be to improve productivity. "We hope to reach 2-2.5 per cent

increase in growth soon," he said, "and 5 per cent at the end of our four-year period in government."

Mr Papandreu said that his government still intended to close down four American military bases in Greece when their operating agreement comes up for renewal in 1988, but he hoped the "Climate of Greek-American relations" would improve during the Socialist's second four-year term.

Following his electoral victory on Sunday, Mr Papandreu received a warm and polite telegram of congratulations from President Reagan. He said that he had replied in a similar manner.

"Our policy towards the United States has not been negative, but problems like Cyprus, the Aegean, Turkey and Nato's way of handling these problems are the reason why relations have been so bad. But, he added, there are good intentions on our part."

For the rest of the press conference, Mr Papandreu indicated that his new government would continue with the policies of the old. Relations with Turkey could improve, he said, if the Turks removed their troops from Cyprus and observed the "legal status agreed by treaty in the Aegean."

The Foreign Minister, Mr Yiannis Haralambopoulos, the Economy Minister, Mr Yannis Argyrakis, and the Agriculture Minister, Miss Melina Mercouri keep their posts in the new cabinet.

## Agca down to earth

Rome: The Turkish gunman, Mehmet Ali Agca, yesterday cooperated with the court trying him and seven others alleged to be involved in a conspiracy to kill the Pope.

Last week, Agca told the court he was Jesus Christ and refused to answer questions. Yesterday he answered most of the questions from the presiding judge describing his life in Turkey and the purchase of weapons in Europe.

Agca said he did not recognise a photograph of a Turk arrested in Holland during the Pope's visit there last month with a gun from the same batch as that which Agca used to shoot the Pope.

The court was trying to find out if the man, who identified himself as Aslan Samet, might be Oral Celik, alleged by the prosecution to be the most important man in the Agca shooting at the Pope.

Agca said he and Celik bought four Browning pistols and ammunition in Vienna in March 1981, from a man he described as an arms trafficker. He said he took one gun and Celik kept the other three.

## Unquietly flows the Ob, along official lines

From Martin Walker in Moscow

THE SOVIET UNION is to proceed with its vast and controversial plan to switch Siberian river waters from the Arctic Ocean to the dry lands of the south.

"The only environmental changes will be local: there will be no global effect," the Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, Mr Nikolai Vasiliev, said here yesterday.

Six per cent of the River Ob water is to be channelled almost 1,500 miles to the south, along a new canal. The water will irrigate the Kazakh steppe, and make up for the over-exploitation of water resources in the region.

"We are not doing this to impress the world or show off," he said. "The basic reason for our bad harvests is lack of water resources in the right places. In the next five years, we will be spending \$5 billion roubles (\$514 billion) to improve this."

Siberian conservationists and some ecologists who have campaigned against the project, which they still fear could lead to an ecological disaster, have managed to seal down the original plan, which called for the complete reversal of the flow of the Ob and Yenisey rivers.

The new scheme, on which construction work has already begun, calls for the diversion of only 6 per cent of the Ob's flow, but Mr Vasiliev made it clear yesterday that this could be just a beginning.

"After this stage is complete, we shall study the effects and see what happens, before we consider moving on to the next stage. But we need water in the south. Some 75 per cent of our river systems flow to the north, whereas our agriculture is predominantly in the south, where one hectare (2.5 acres) of irrigated land produces five times the crops of non-irrigated land."

Although the transfer of water from the River Ob is the main scheme, the ministry had also been given approval to divert water from other northern rivers into the Volga, and from the Volga into the exhausted Don basin.

The original campaign for the water transfer was led by the traditionally Muslim southern republics of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Kirgizia. But the growth of the industry in Siberia and the prospect of water shortages in the booming cities of Sverdlovsk and Chelyabinsk had added more weight to the agricultural lobby.

The agricultural argument is powerful. At present, the Soviet Union has 46 million acres of irrigated land, and 35 million acres of drained lands, which together make up only 12 per cent of the country's arable area but produce more than 35 per cent of its crops. During the next 15 years the acreage is to be doubled.



## Caution on deterrent

Bonn: West Germany responded cautiously yesterday to signals that France may expand its nuclear deterrent to cover Western Europe, stressing there is no foreseeable replacement for the US nuclear umbrella.

Official sources said that Bonn welcomed in principle any move by Paris to strengthen its role in the defence of Western Europe.

They were reacting to a statement on Tuesday by Mr Jacques Huntingner, international secretary of France's ruling Socialists, who said that his party was considering a wider role for the French nuclear deterrent in the defence of Western Europe.

Under present doctrine, French nuclear missiles, bombers, and submarines are intended primarily as a national defence force, independent of Nato's integrated military command. This provides for the possible use of French nuclear weapons beyond the defence of French territory if the President decides the unspecified "vital interests" are at stake.



## Sri Lanka violence leaves 80 dead and homes on fire

# Troops 'back mob attack' on Tamil communities

New Delhi: Sinhalese mobs, backed by security forces, attacked villages in eastern Sri Lanka, killing at least 80 people and burning more than 600 homes, United News of India reported yesterday.

The raids took place on Tuesday near the port city of Trincomalee in the eastern province. Eleven Tamil villages were burned down, while three others were partially destroyed, reports reaching the capital, Colombo, said.

More than 6,000 people left homeless took shelter in schools, temples and churches, the news agency said. About 1,000 people fled into the jungle.

The report quoted Tamil sources in Trincomalee as saying that the attacks were carried out by armed Sinhalese mobs backed by government security forces. The assaults reportedly carried government-issued guns.

The government issued firearms to Sinhalese civilians following attacks in the area by Tamil separatist guerrillas. There have been a series of recent attacks and counter-attacks on Tamil and Sinhalese villages in the Trincomalee area.

The report quoted security officials in Colombo as saying they had no new reports of violence from the area.

Bus services between Colombo and the northern Jaffna peninsula, heartland of the Tamil minority, were suspended after a mob of about 500 Sinhalese attacked passengers near the Buddhist holy city of Anuradhapura on Tuesday, UN reported. Army troops opened fire to disperse the mob, but the number of casualties was not immediately known.

The Trincomalee district has been the centre of violence in recent days involving Tamil separatist guerrillas, security

forces and Sinhalese and Tamil civilians.

David Pallister adds from Colombo: The Sri Lankan Government announced yesterday that it will introduce a new anti-terrorist bill based on the recent Indian legislation which provides for the death penalty for acts of terrorism.

India agrees to reciprocate, there are also plans to include an offence of planning or committing an act of terrorism in a foreign country.

Coming so soon after President Jayawardene's summit with Mr Gandhi in New Delhi, the proposal is interpreted in Colombo as an attempt to put more pressure on the Indian Government to use its new law against the Tamil guerrillas based in southern India.

Sri Lanka already has the death penalty although it has not been used since 1977. Its Prevention of Terrorism Act and the emergency regulations, in force since 1983, have been described by the International Commission of Jurists as extraordinarily wide.

"No legislation conferring even remotely comparable powers is in force in any other free democracy operating under the rule of law," a report by the commission said last January. It provides for detention of up to 18 months and trial without preliminary inquiry, before a judge.

The emergency regulations give the executive power to arrest and detain suspects without charge, to proscriber political parties and to ban publications, all of which have been used.

Officials said security forces killed 13 Tamil guerrillas on Tuesday after destroying two boats in which they were travelling near Madagal on the north coast.

In northern Mullativu, three guerrillas were killed after their vehicle was ambushed by soldiers. Three Sinhalese were also killed by guerrillas in the Trincomalee area, officials said.

## Afghan guerrillas hit on two fronts

Islamabad: Soviet and Afghan troops have advanced on two fronts against newly-arrived Indian troops in south-west Afghanistan, guerrilla sources said yesterday.

"The Soviets rarely fought in the area before because the Mojahedin (Islamic guerrillas) were too busy fighting each other," one source said.

Columns of armoured vehicles, some from Shindand, to the north-west, others from Kandahar to the south-east, have attacked strongholds in the northern part of Helmand province, the Quetta-based sources said.

The pincer movement, the biggest seen in the area for at least three years, began two days ago, they said. Unconfirmed accounts said it involved up to 1,000 vehicles and dozens of helicopters and fighter bombers.

Communist thrusts around Musa Qala, Naurad, Sangin and Tumbak—all villages about 50

miles north-west of Kandahar—were mainly in retaliation for guerrilla attacks staged on a large US-built dam nearby in March, said unnamed sources.

They were also aimed at breaking the new guerrilla front, formed about six months ago after two years of fighting between the two main groups, an estimated 600 guerrillas died in the feud.

The drive coincides with a big Soviet push through the Kunar valley in east Afghanistan to smash a 10-month rebel siege of the Russian garrison at Askani, close to the Pakistan border.

In Helmand, one of the targets has been Musa Qala, the headquarters of Mr Nasreen Akhundzada, one of the most powerful rebel commanders in the region.

Light tanks have been parachuted into the hilly area to surprise the rebels who usually have long advance warning of slow-moving armoured columns.—Reuters.

## Cairo halt for Gandhi Beirut toll passes 500

From Kathryn Davies in Cairo

The Prime Minister of India, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, arrived here yesterday on the first stage of a five-country tour and straight into talks with President Hosni Mubarak designed to revive efforts to end the Gulf War.

The newspaper, Al-Ahram, said that the Indian Prime Minister, as chairman of the Middle East Peace Movement, was unlikely placed to mediate in the four-and-a-half-year conflict between Iran and Iraq.

Mr Gandhi, the first Indian Prime Minister to visit Egypt for 15 years, was taken to President Mubarak's formal residence in Cairo's northern suburb of a heavily guarded mosque. Egyptian security is taking no chances after Sikh extremist threats against Mr Gandhi's life.

Egypt has put forward a Gulf peace plan which envisages a ceasefire and the stationing of a multinational force between the warring states. The Egyptians say that both countries should agree to respect the border demarcations agreed by the late Shah of Iran and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq in 1975.

Mr Gandhi said he would discuss "some ideas which could help end this ghastly and terrible war."

Israeli warplanes yesterday raided two Iranian cities, and Baghdad warned that it would intensify attacks until Iran accepts negotiations to end the Gulf war.

Mr Gandhi said that his warplanes hit Tehran in a pre-dawn raid which Iran's national news agency, Irna, said left two people dead and five injured.

Beirut: Shi'ite Muslim forces exchanged sniper fire with Palestinian guerrillas in the encircled refugee camps yesterday after sporadic artillery barrages and night-long machinegun duels.

Police said four people were wounded, the lowest nightly casualty toll and the first without fatalities since the war for control of the camps began in West Beirut on May 19. Police say at least 513 people have been killed and 2,105 wounded in that time.

The violence began when Shi'ites attacked the camps to prevent the Palestinians from rebuilding the power base they won in Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

Meanwhile, a group calling itself "the Islamic Republic Organisation" has claimed responsibility for the rocket attack on President Amin Gemayel's palace last week.

President Gemayel yesterday called in the diplomatic envoys of the United States, France, the Soviet Union, Britain, and China for separate meetings at the palace.

He asked the five permanent member states of the UN Security Council to pressure Israel to withdraw militiamen of the Israeli-sponsored South Lebanon Army from the Christian town of Jezzine in southern Lebanon.

President Gemayel's administration fears that Muslim forces besieging Jezzine will force a showdown if the SLA stays in the town after the Israeli army completes its withdrawal from Lebanon.

Jezzine has been swarmed by an estimated 40,000 Christian refugees who fled from Druze and Muslim forces. — AP.

## Hong Kong fearful of its new masters

From Brian Eads in Hong Kong

Hong Kong's anxiety about its uncertain future is undiminished. The Sino-British accord, under which in 1997 it becomes a special administrative region of China, the reassuring noises from Peking and London, and even the new chumminess between Mrs Thatcher and the Chinese Prime Minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang, have failed to end the doubts.

China's guarantees on maintaining the territory's economic and social freedoms, while doubtless sincere, are seen in the context of the U-turns and periodic turmoil that have characterised its recent history.

Many people have first-hand experience of the Communist's broken promises and the capriciousness of their politics. Many already see Peking's hard lying menacingly on Hong Kong's shoulder.

Hard on the heels of China's drive against "spiritual pollution," Hong Kong is engaged in an anti-pornography drive. One editor has been gaoled for two years — an unprecedented sentence.

Moves have begun to abolish the jury system for "commercial crimes" and to outlaw public and press criticism of the Legislative Council. Even the government decision not to build a museum of history and science is thought to have been prompted by fear of offending Peking's anti-colonial sensibilities.

This creeping erosion of freedoms, the questions left unanswered by the joint accord on what role Hong Kong will have in formulating and interpreting its basic law, what role the People's Liberation Army will play in post-1997 internal security — all feed the anxiety. The main question remains unanswered:

"What happens if Deng Xiaoping dies tomorrow?" Chilling evidence of the fears was provided recently by the public burning of 42 boxes of letters offering views on the 1997 accord. The original plan of the government assessment office was to preserve them

years that the accord was being hammered out. There is less of a sense of urgency now, but rather as Chinese Christians say prayers to the kitchen god at lunar new year, people want to keep their options open.

Canada, Australia, and the United States are the favoured destinations. Between them they will admit about 22,000 people this year. But apart from a few thousand "investor immigrants" welcomed by Canada and Australia, most will be family reunions.

But scores of other deals are on offer, and while the prices are seldom cheap they do undercut the \$450,000 that Canberra looks for in its business migrants.

Within three months, according to one agent, an Argentine passport could be had for \$US15,000. Similar offers come from throughout South and

Central America, notably Ecuador, Guatemala, and Paraguay, which has set up something called "the Paraguay Cultural Association" in Hong Kong to process applications.

Last week the Colombian Foreign Minister, Mr Augusto Ramirez Osamondo, arrived with the news that passports would be available for people making "significant" long-term investments or bank deposits in his country.

Fiji and Vanuatu are available South Pacific destinations, and an Indonesian passport is to be had for \$US10,000.

There are pitfalls. The Hong Kong Commercial Crimes Bureau and officials of the Dominican Republic are looking into the activities of one man who was an official here. Disgruntled clients assert that he promised passports in return for investments. The passports never materialised and the man vanished.

## S. Africa threatens to expel blacks

From Patrick Laurence in Johannesburg

The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, has threatened to expel the 1 million foreign blacks living here illegally if the US presses ahead with legislation for economic sanctions against South Africa.

Mr Nel's threat was made at a political meeting in the Cape on the eve of the approval by the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee of a bill proposing sanctions against South Africa. It includes an immediate ban on loans to the Government and on the sale of computers to government agencies administering apartheid.

But Professor John Barratt of the Institute of International Affairs commented yesterday, "It is doubtful whether the Government can do more than it already does to prevent unauthorised entry of blacks from neighbouring states and to repatriate them if they enter lawfully."

The electrified fence along South Africa's border with Zimbabwe symbolises Pretoria's determination to keep foreign blacks out. So, too, do the thousands of prosecutions each year of foreign blacks who enter the country unlawfully.

Tougher measures against illegal blacks would, moreover, be inimical to moves to legalise the presence here of thousands of Mozambicans. Regularisation of their position is one of the steps taken under the Nkomati Accord to normalise relations between the two countries.

The measures are vital to salvaging Mozambican trust in Pretoria's genuine commitment to the accord.

Mr Nel, chairman of the joint SA-Mozambique Security Commission, for him to propose the repatriation of Mozambicans would be at odds with his function.

There was some doubt yesterday whether Mr Nel's statement was meant in a literal sense or whether it was meant in a more general, figurative sense to signify Pretoria's determination to fight back against the threat of sanctions.

According to one of Mr Nel's aides, the expulsion threat did not come from a prepared text but was, rather, an "off-the-cuff" remark.

Whatever prompted it, his remark is certainly consistent with Pretoria's general line that sanctions will hurt blacks, including those in neighbouring states.

South Africa certainly has contingency plans to deal with sanctions, but whether they include mass expulsions of foreigners along the lines of recent action taken by Nigeria is questionable.

Meanwhile, the charred body of a black policeman was found near his home in a black township near the Eastern Cape town of Graaff-Reinet. The home of the second black policeman was damaged in another Eastern Cape township, while a black man was killed during an attack on the home of a relative of another black policeman in a third township.

Attacks on black policemen and town councillors have characterised the violence in townships since last September.

Ninety prisoners were allegedly kept in a 15-by-21 foot gaol cell, where children were beaten and sodomised by other prisoners, Mr Sumner said.

The opposition Progressive Federal Party said yesterday the allegation was made originally by an unidentified man who was held at the North End gaol in Port Elizabeth.

Warders at the gaol were "well aware" of the activities in the cell but did not intervene, Mr Sumner said. The toilet for the 90 prisoners, including children awaiting trial, was "a pit in one corner of the cell" with no privacy.

## Zulu chief sets terms

By Susan Tiributti

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the leader of the KwaZulu bantustan, said yesterday that the South African government would have to commit itself publicly to a written declaration of intent on power-sharing for blacks and whites before he would take part in negotiations.

He issued a draft declaration which he said was "no more than a rough idea" of what he had in mind, mostly concerned with power-sharing in such a way that no group could dictate to any other group how to express its own self determination.

The final declaration, to be co-signed by blacks and the state president, should be authorised by the state president. Chief Buthelezi said. He was speaking at a two-day private conference on international business interests in South Africa at the Hilton Hotel in London organised by Business International.

The South African Minister for Cooperation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen and the British Foreign Office minister, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, are to address the conference today.

Chief Buthelezi's draft declaration was written in response to criticism of him by members of the South African Government.

Chief Buthelezi's draft declaration was written in response to criticism of him by members of the South African Government.

Chief Buthelezi's draft declaration was written in response to criticism of him by members of the South African Government.

Chief Buthelezi's draft declaration was written in response to criticism of him by members of the South African Government.

Chief Buthelezi's draft declaration was written in response to criticism of him by members of the South African Government.



Arm-in-arm: President Zia of Pakistan (left) embraces General Ershad of Bangladesh on arrival yesterday in Dhaka. President Zia, making his first visit to Bangladesh, was due to meet survivors of the recent cyclone disaster

## All quiet as Sikhs mark temple assault

Uneasy calm in Amritsar where Hindus fear terrorists will strike back

From Ajay Bose in Amritsar

Uncertain calm reigned at the Golden Temple here yesterday on the first anniversary of the assault by the Indian army on the Sikh shrine.

One year ago, the temple was the scene of a bloody battle between troops and Sikh militants which left more than 2,000 people, including 500 troops, dead. But yesterday, the year of gunfire and the rumble of tanks seemed to be just a distant memory.

The main Sikh party, the Akali Dal, had earlier announced plans to observe the first week of June as "Gandevik week." It has not held any public rallies or demonstrations, and has limited itself to organising prayers inside the Sikh Temple to the memory of those killed during the army's operation.

Loudspeakers blared a non-stop chant of prayers and religious songs at the Golden Temple, but there were not many people at the shrine to listen to them.

The much feared terrorist offensive—expected to coincide with the first anniversary of the army's assault—has also failed to materialise so far except for isolated bomb blasts.

Beneath the surface calm, however, a general uncertainty is clearly discernible among Sikhs and Hindus here, although the Sikhs have got over their initial shock and anguish at the desecration of their holiest shrine. The scars of the army's assault compounded by the anti-Sikh riots in November are too deep to heal quickly.

At the Golden Temple yesterday Baba Joginder Singh, the 83-year-old father of the Sikh seer, Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindrawala, who was killed, and leader of the extremist faction of the Akali Dal, asked how the scars could heal if the Government insists on reopening them every day.

The Baba scoffed at a suggestion that the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, was sincere in his efforts to bring peace in Punjab and claimed that almost every day fresh atrocities were being committed against the Sikhs.

He claimed that a group of Sikh pilgrims, on their way this week to the Golden Temple from a neighbouring state, was attacked by the police who robbed them and molested their women.

The Baba's view is not an isolated extremist opinion but is reflected by the majority of Sikhs here who blame the Government for both police harassment of their community as well as terrorist attacks.

The most bitter are the people who personally suffered during the army's operation. Narinderjit Singh, an employee of the temple's information office, recounted his "suffering at the hands of the troops."

"One year ago, I was dragged out of my bedroom by soldiers who repeatedly kicked me with their boots although I pleaded with them that I was not an extremist, but just an employee of the temple," he said.

"My mind wants to forget about those terrible days, but the pain in my legs won't let me," he said bitterly.

While Sikhs remain alienated from the Government, Hindus are increasingly apprehensive about retaliation by Sikh terrorists. "Don't be fooled by the peaceful atmosphere right now. We are sitting on a volcano and it can explode any moment," a Hindu bellboy said.

The fear among Hindus has been fuelled by posters which appeared this week. Signed by a terrorist group called Black June, they threatened to take revenge for the army's operation and even claimed that the group was responsible for the Bhopal gas disaster.

The police feel that the posters are the handiwork of a Hindu fringe group but such is the state of mind among Hindus, many are willing to believe the wildest of rumours.

With them that I was not an extremist, but just an employee of the temple," he said.

"My mind wants to forget about those terrible days, but the pain in my legs won't let me," he said bitterly.

While Sikhs remain alienated from the Government, Hindus are increasingly apprehensive about retaliation by Sikh terrorists. "Don't be fooled by the peaceful atmosphere right now. We are sitting on a volcano and it can explode any moment," a Hindu bellboy said.

The fear among Hindus has been fuelled by posters which appeared this week. Signed by a terrorist group called Black June, they threatened to take revenge for the army's operation and even claimed that the group was responsible for the Bhopal gas disaster.

The police feel that the posters are the handiwork of a Hindu fringe group but such is the state of mind among Hindus, many are willing to believe the wildest of rumours.

The police feel that the posters are the handiwork of a Hindu fringe group but such is the state of mind among Hindus, many are willing to believe the wildest of rumours.

The police feel that the posters are the handiwork of a Hindu fringe group but such is the state of mind among Hindus, many are willing to believe the wildest of rumours.

The police feel that the posters are the handiwork of a Hindu fringe group but such is the state of mind among Hindus, many are willing to believe the wildest of rumours.

The police feel that the posters are the handiwork of a Hindu fringe group but such is the state of mind among Hindus, many are willing to believe the wildest of rumours.

The police feel that the posters are the handiwork of a Hindu fringe group but such is the state of mind among Hindus, many are willing to believe the wildest of rumours.

The police feel that the posters are the handiwork of a Hindu fringe group but such is the state of mind among Hindus, many are willing to believe the wildest of rumours.

The police feel that the posters are the handiwork of a Hindu fringe group but such is the state of mind among Hindus, many are willing to believe the wildest of rumours.

The police feel that the posters are the handiwork of a Hindu fringe group but such is the state of mind among Hindus, many are willing to believe the wildest of rumours.

The police feel that the posters are the handiwork of a Hindu fringe group but such is the state of mind among Hindus, many are willing to believe the wildest of rumours.

The police feel that the posters are the handiwork of a Hindu fringe group but such is the state of mind among Hindus, many are willing to believe the wildest of rumours.

The police feel that the posters are the handiwork of a Hindu fringe group but such is the state of mind among Hindus, many are willing to believe the wildest of rumours.

## Three-year entanglement in the Land of the Cedars

From Ian Black in Jerusalem

AS THE last of Israel's ombudsmen troops come home across the country's northern border, the Government is watching with quiet satisfaction as the fighting between Shi'ites and Palestinians in the camps around Beirut appears to be helping to finish the job it set out to do when it invaded Lebanon three years ago today.

In a part of the world that thrives on a belief in conspiracies and hidden hands directing others from afar, many people find it hard to believe that Israel is not involved somehow in the violent convulsions shaking Beirut and that are threatening to wipe out the remaining traces of the Palestinian presence in the Lebanese capital.

But if Israeli statements are to be taken at face value, the Mossad intelligence agents who built up the relationship with the Christian town of Lebanon from the mid-1970s until the assassination of Bashir Gemayel in September, 1982, are now out of work, or at least busy cultivating new allies to suit the ever-shifting realities of the Land of the Cedars.

For Israel, the Lebanese wheel has turned full circle. What were fitting epitaphs even there he for its relationship with the Christian Phalange that the fact that El Hobeika, perpetrator of the 1982 refugee camp massacres and the newly-elected commander of the Lebanese

● Bashir Gemayel: his death sparked turmoil in 1982

Forces, is now seeking a rapprochement with and guidance from Syria.

The steps taken by Mr Hobeika, since becoming leader of the Christian militia, has put an end to any hope of continuing the relationship with the Israelis—at least in the open. He closed the "Hanson office" in Jerusalem as part of a process of "removing obstacles" between the Maronites and Damascus. It is all a far cry from the grandiose dreams of "new order" in Beirut and a peace treaty with Israel.

What matters for Israel is the resurgent Shi'ite Amal movement, fresh from its victories and much-awaited resistance to Israel's "iron fist" in the occupied south and now, with Syrian help, proving its mettle, power and independence in the on-

slaught against the Palestinians.

Palestinians claim to the contrary, there is no known agreement between Israel and Amal about the control of the south. Nor, it seems, can there be such an agreement so long as Israel continues to depend on the largely Christian South Lebanese Army in the border security zone.

There are signs, however, of increasing Israeli disenchantment with the SLA and doubts — fuelled by incidents like last week's desecration of a whole Shi'ite cemetery — about the general uncertainty about its military prowess — as to whether it is the right card to play.

Until peace-keeping forces, plus Amal, some Israeli intelligence personnel are now suggesting, might turn out to be a better deal.

Viewed from Jerusalem, today's battles for the Beirut camps look like a prelude to the future struggle for the old PLO strongholds in Sidon and Tyre whose destruction was the ostensible goal of "Operation Peace for Galilee" when the war began. There can be no doubt who the Israelis are rooting for.

But taking the measure of Israel's future policy in Lebanon is not easy: like the US, Israel's reluctance to get involved again is based on the pain of badly-burned fingers deep domestic controversy and an army sobered by the experience of a war unlike any other in its history.

There is great damage being done to the quality of its water, the authority's director, Fehzeel Zachal said. Fuel leaking from motor boats pollutes the water, he said, and "many vacationers use (it) as a bathroom." — Reuters.

## US, Israel disagree over peace moves

From our own Correspondent in Jerusalem

The Prime Minister, Mr Shimon Peres, said yesterday that Israel and the United States disagree about which Palestinians should take part in Middle East peace talks. He warned, however, that the Government should not reject American overtures out of hand.

Mr Peres, the Labour Party leader, succeeded in winning his party's support for continued contacts with the US on this issue. He asked his colleagues to refrain from any dealings with the PLO.

It was this decision not to have any contacts with the PLO that had been responsible for the change in Jordan's position and its readiness to take part in talks with the Palestinians, the Prime Minister said.

A number of Israeli Labour MPs have been invited to a meeting with PLO officials in Holland next month.

Mr Peres reiterated that Israel would not negotiate with anyone supporting the PLO's national covenant, which calls for the replacement of Israel by a Palestinian state. That included members of the PLO.

The Prime Minister's comments came as Israeli officials worked on a reply to a letter from the US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, speaking of "significant progress" by Jordan and the PLO towards peace talks with Israel.

The final version of the reply is expected to be a compromise between the views of Mr Peres and the more hawkish line of the Foreign Minister, Mr Likud leader, Mr Yitzhak Shamir.

Israel is particularly concerned by American plans to hold talks with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation as a prelude to possible talks with Israel. It is "so worried by mention of an 'international context' for future negotiations, even though Washington, like Jerusalem, says it opposes Soviet participation."

One senior Israeli official said yesterday that Mr Shultz had been too optimistic in his assessment of the change in the Jordanian and Palestinian positions. The official noted that Mr Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, had not expressed support for UN resolutions which support Israel's right to peace and security.

Patrick Keatley adds: Speaking at a press conference in London yesterday Mr Shamir, at the end of a three-day official visit, said that Mrs Thatcher and he disagreed about the role of Palestinians in the peace process.

The ideal formula for the next negotiations, Mr Shamir said, would be to have Jordan and Israel present, but no Palestinians.

The ideal formula for the next negotiations, Mr Shamir said, would be to have Jordan and Israel present, but no Palestinians.

The ideal formula for the next negotiations, Mr Shamir said, would be to have Jordan and Israel present, but no Palestinians.

The ideal formula for the next negotiations, Mr Shamir said, would be to have Jordan and Israel present, but no Palestinians.

The ideal formula for the next negotiations, Mr Shamir said, would be to have Jordan and Israel present, but no Palestinians.

## Terrorists kill nine

NEW DELHI: Separatist guerrillas killed at least nine civilians and injured two others in a night attack in the remote north-eastern state of Tripura, the United News of India reported yesterday.

The news agency quoted unidentified officials as saying that a large number of heavily armed guerrillas raided two houses in the northern part of Tripura on Tuesday and hacked to death eight villagers, mostly old women and children.

Another villager later died of gunshot wounds, the report said, and the guerrillas also kidnapped a 15-year-old boy.

UNI said villagers in the area responded by stopping every vehicle on the road from the capital, Agartala, to neighbouring Assam, to search for tribespeople. The mob dragged one tribesman out of a truck and stabbed him to death. — AP.

Warders at the gaol were "well aware" of the activities in the cell but did not intervene, Mr Sumner said. The toilet for the 90 prisoners, including children awaiting trial, was "a pit in one corner of the cell" with no privacy.

Chief Buthelezi's draft declaration was written in response to criticism of him by members of the South African Government.

Chief Buthelezi's draft declaration was written in response to criticism of him by members of the South African Government.

Chief Buthelezi's draft declaration was written in response to criticism of him by members of the South African Government.

Chief Buthelezi's draft declaration was written in response to criticism of him by members of the South African Government.

Chief Buthelezi's draft declaration was written in response to criticism of him by members of the South African Government.

Chief Buthelezi's draft declaration was written in response to criticism of him by members of the South African Government.

Chief Buthelezi's draft declaration was written in response to criticism of him by members of the South African Government.

Chief Buthelezi's draft declaration was written in response to criticism of him by members of the South African Government.

Chief Buthelezi's draft declaration was written in response to criticism of him by members of the South African Government.







SOFTWARE PROFESSIONALS

# Your window on the future in Office Automation

RESEARCH LABORATORIES, MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

Up to £15,300

Scientifically innovative, commercially orientated, product driven, British Telecom is embarking on major projects based on the twin technologies of communications and computing. The brief - to provide the office of the future: a creative undertaking with an open-ended challenge to advance this state-of-the-art in integrated office automation software.

This means opportunity in applications software for experienced professionals with a mature approach to user needs. Strongly motivated, ambitious men and women, ready to build on their expertise as key members in this enterprise.

Based at British Telecom's Martlesham Heath Research Laboratories and working in small dedicated teams, you will write and evaluate office automation software for real-time environments, specify and design system protocols, liaise with outside manufacturers and suppliers. Essentially, you will have a good degree and some two to five years' software experience, preferably in office automation, coupled with a record of success as an achiever. Knowledge of UNIX, C, PASCAL and MS-DOS would be an advantage.

For further information and an application form, please ring Jocelyn Tucker on FREEPHONE 3920 or write to her at British Telecom Research Laboratories, Martlesham Heath, Ipswich, Suffolk IP5 7RE.

British TELECOM

## Research Opportunities for Graduate Scientists

Minnesota 3M Research Limited is part of the international 3M organisation employing some 85,000 people with worldwide sales in excess of \$7 billion.

We currently seek candidates with an advanced degree, and preferably with work experience, for the following three positions. Experience in the areas of high-density memories, optical fibres or conducting composites would be advantageous, but is not essential.

### Materials Scientist/Polymer Scientist

The successful candidate will join a small group of organic and polymer chemists to complement their work by materials development and characterisation. Responsibilities will include the preparation and handling of thin films together with the identification and use of appropriate evaluation and of bulk/surface analytical techniques.

### Physicist

The challenge is for a physicist to join a multi-disciplinary team working on optical materials and to provide both understanding and practical evaluation of the materials.

### Polymer Chemist

This post requires demonstrated expertise in specially polymer synthesis. Experience of polymers for non-aqueous systems, conducting polymers or adhesives is also desirable.

The successful candidates will be based in our modern, well-equipped laboratories in Harlow, Essex, and will receive attractive salaries in line with experience and ability. The company operates generous pension, life assurance and sickness benefits schemes and, above all, offers good prospects and career development within the framework of a successful international company.

Please apply in writing, giving full details to: The Administrative Manager, Minnesota 3M Research Limited, The Pinnacles, Harlow, Essex CM19 5AE.

Minnesota 3M Research Limited **3M**

# Computing Professionals

The maintenance of scientific advancement and innovation in the Universities and Polytechnics of the UK needs the strongest possible computing support. As part of the Science and Engineering Research Council, the Rutherford Appleton Laboratory (RAL) provides this support through large scale computing services and coordination of computing research programmes. There is a large IBM-compatible mainframe complex and a number of VAX (VMS and UNIX), GEC, PRIME, and PERQ computers.

The RAL Technology Division is engaged in a number of activities associated with the Government's new advanced technology initiative, the Alvey programme, and with the ESPRIT programme of the European Commission. The division requires computer scientists, systems and applications programmers.

### VACANCIES EXIST FOR:

**Image processing applications programmers.**

A programme of work is underway to design and implement a portable image processing algorithm library primarily for the benefit of Alvey supported research programmes in pattern analysis. It is proposed to develop the library in Fortran and C in collaboration with a commercial company. Appropriate training will be provided where necessary.

**OTHER RAL VACANCIES INCLUDE:**

- Single User Systems Development Programmers
- Intelligent Knowledge Based Systems Programmers
- C Programmers for UNIX
- UNIX Communications/Systems Programmers
- Single User Systems Support Programmers
- Programmer for SNS Controls
- Programmer for SNS Target Station group
- Data Analysts
- Computer Aided Engineering
- Computational Modelling
- Electron Beam Lithography
- Wind Energy Modelling

Appointments will be made in one of the following grades depending on qualifications and experience.

Scientific Officer £5900 - £8153  
Higher Scientific Officer £7435 - £10039 (salaries currently under review)

Applicants should have a degree, HNC/HND or equivalent in a scientific, mathematical or engineering subject.

Appointment to the grade of HSO requires a 1st or 2nd Class Honours degree with 2 years post graduate research or development experience, or a minimum of 5 years relevant experience after qualifying for other applicants.

Rented housing for married couples and some assistance with expenses incurred in house sale/purchase will be available in appropriate cases. Good recreational facilities.

For full details and an application form please write quoting VN344 and TITLES of the posts you are interested in to: Recruitment Office, Personnel Group, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Science and Engineering Research Council, Chilton, Didcot, Oxon OX11 0QX, or telephone Abingdon (0235) 445435.

Closing date for applications: 28th June 1985.

serc Rutherford Appleton Laboratory

### RESEARCH/RESEARCH AWARDS

University of Sheffield  
DEPARTMENT OF CERAMICS, GLASSES AND POLYMERS

### RESEARCH ASSISTANT POST

OXIDE-GRAPHITE COMPOSITE MATERIALS FOR HIGH TEMPERATURE APPLICATIONS

A small team is being set up to collaborate with Drs H. B. and J. H. to study the structure and properties of the relatively new and industrially important oxide-graphite materials used in continuous casting applications and as furnace linings. A research assistant is required to play an important role in the development of these materials. The successful candidate will be involved in the synthesis, characterisation and mechanical testing of these materials. The post is available for the setting up of a new laboratory and the construction and commissioning of a high temperature furnace. The successful candidate will be involved in the synthesis, characterisation and mechanical testing of these materials. The post is available for the setting up of a new laboratory and the construction and commissioning of a high temperature furnace.

## Command.Co-ordinate. Control.

Air traffic over Britain has increased dramatically in recent years. Today the role of the RAF Air Traffic Control Officer is indispensable to the efficient movement of our aircraft and thus vital to the defence of our country.

It would be your responsibility to control the flow of air traffic from an RAF airfield. To send up fast jets, talk them down in bad weather and guide them through the complexities of UK air space.

It would also be your brief to work alongside civilian air traffic controllers to ensure the swift and safe flow of both military and civilian air traffic.

It's a career that calls for a cool head, intense concentration and utter decisiveness.

There's a good chance you'll travel to Europe or the Mediterranean working with other NATO air forces. Wherever you're posted you'll find no two days the same and always the satisfaction of handling one of the most important careers the RAF has to offer.

Gratuity-earning Short Service Commissions or commissions for a longer period are available if you're aged between 17½ and 30 years.

Ideally you should have a degree or 'A' levels but you must have at least five acceptable GCE 'O' levels at grade C (or equivalent), including English Language and Maths.

For more information, call in at any RAF Careers Information Office. Alternatively, write to Group Capt. Paul Terrett, (RBE), at (YB) Officer Careers (07/03.06), London HA7 4PZ.

Please include your date of birth and your present and/or intended qualifications.

Formal application must be made in the UK. **RAF Officer**

### CO-ORDINATOR OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Up to £22,000 p.a.

The Council wishes to appoint, with Chief Officer status, a person to develop policies for, and ensure implementation of, integrated information technology systems across the Council's services.

The essential requirements are a comprehensive and up to date knowledge of all relevant technological developments, hardware, software and distribution systems coupled with enthusiasm, drive and the managerial ability to get new methods implemented.

The postholder will report initially to the Director of Finance and will be responsible for the Bureau Manager, running the Council's mainframe computer centre and for control of the systems and programming staff.

Please quote reference 319FD. Closing date 21st June 1985. Applications from employees of the GLC and MCCs with relevant experience will be welcome.

Applications forms obtainable from the Personnel Office, Room A204, Town Hall Annex, New Broadway, Ealing W5 2ET. Telephone: (01) 840 1895 (9-40 hours).

All salaries are inclusive of London Weighting Allowance. All posts are open to male and female applicants unless otherwise stated.

Special consideration will be given to disabled persons whose qualifications and/or experience are relevant to the post for which they apply.

**Ealing**  
London Borough

### GLC

Working for London

### Senior Systems Analyst Programmer

London Fire Brigade

The Brigade is a major user of advanced computer facilities, with current hardware comprising 12 IBM mainframe terminals, a 10 terminal ABB mini computer, a Wang word processing system and nearly 20 microcomputers.

This post leads a small team in the development, co-ordination and progress of new systems and the maintenance and enhancement of existing facilities, providing interface and technical support to users within the Brigade, from problem assessment to implementation. Contribution to the evaluation of hardware and software will be an essential part of the work.

Experience in local government or other relevant computing area is needed with a knowledge of IBM systems, ABB sample and micro developments. The role demands a high degree of initiative, coupled with strong management skills.

£11,325-£14,781 Inc. Ref: FB496.

For an application form, to be returned by 21st June, write to: Personnel 3 Section, London Fire Brigade Headquarters, 12-18 Albert Embankment, SE1 7SD or telephone 01-735 4854.

The GLC is an equal opportunities employer. We invite applications from women and men from all sections of the community, irrespective of their ethnic origin, colour, sexual orientation or disability, who have the necessary attributes to do the job.

Job sharing arrangements are open to all applicants.

### DATABANK/COMPUTING CO-ORDINATOR

London SW1 Salary to £12,000

We are a European subsidiary of Cisi-Wharton International and are rapidly expanding our base of clients for economic forecasting and consultancy services, supported by innovations in microcomputer applications and data delivery from on-line databanks.

The successful candidate will join a young and vigorous team of consultant economists, technical support and databank maintenance staff. The post carries responsibility for the maintenance and production of our on-line and off-line data services; maintenance and support of our internal systems and provision of technical support on both mainframes and microcomputers.

Ideally aged in your early or mid-twenties, you should have formal instruction in programming (knowledge of FORTRAN IV or 77 is required), an understanding of analysis and design techniques and an appreciation of the importance of systems and databanks management. Knowledge of VMS/MS and PC or MS/DOS operating systems is preferred.

Please reply in writing, including your CV to: Ian Byrne, Manager, Econometric and Data Services

**Cisi-Wharton**  
ECONOMETRIC FORECASTING ASSOCIATES  
Ebony Gate, 23 Lower Belgrave Street, London SW1W 0NW

### OIL ANALYST

Estimate Oil Agency of a producing country requires an Oil Analyst for the petroleum product division based in London. The successful candidate must have:

- 1) an overall understanding of the international petroleum markets, and the ability to write market reports, built up through several years of experience in the oil industry at an international level in the field of oil economics, research and analysis.
- 2) a strong knowledge of price monitoring of the main international oil markets.

It is essential that candidates applying for this position have a timely approach in the preparation and finalisation of these reports; are self-starters and can work under pressure to see that the deadlines are punctually met.

An attractive salary commensurate with qualifications and experience will reflect very competitive levels within the oil industry. There is ample scope for personal development and rewards are measured strictly in line with the working attitudes and performance of the selected individual.

Replies containing a full CV should be sent to: Mrs. G. Evans, 15, Vauxhall Bridge, London, SW1 7LY, marking the application form (Petroleum Products Division).

### TEXTILE PRINTERS WANTED

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

Permanent job on Stark and Zimer machinery. First-class position available. Salary to be negotiated. Only experienced people to apply. Pairs for families will be fully paid. Please apply in first instance to: B + S Textiles Pty. Ltd., 88 Bourke Street, Arncliffe, Sydney, Tel: (015) 5497-4888 (reverse charges) and speak to Philip Bart.

### RESEARCH/RESEARCH AWARDS

University of Nottingham  
DEPARTMENT OF PRODUCTION ENGINEERING AND PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT

### RESEARCH ASSISTANT (2 years)

Applications are invited for the above post to work on an SERC funded project to develop and commission a new system for the control and management of the industrial production of the new facilities.

The work will involve the redesign of existing mechanical/electrical systems, the development of a full computer control system, the design and construction of a new production control system and the assessment of the industrial potential of the new facilities.

Applicants should hold a good engineering degree with relevant experience in the areas of machine design/control and/or metal forming.

Salary will be on the 1B scale.

Applications, including current CV and the name of two referees to: Dr. P. M. Spurgeon, Department of Production Engineering and Production Management, University of Nottingham, Nottingham NG7 2RD. Closing date June 14, 1985.

### WE NEED A BORN CO-ORDINATOR

(Better still, a Born-again Co-ordinator)

An established and growing Christian / Humanitarian Third World aid organisation, based in London and working throughout Europe, is now planning a host of marketing activities which are going to need co-ordinating.

The task will cover such subjects as market research and evaluation, reporting systems, planning, publishing, product identification and international relationships.

The creative appointed will be called **MARKETING DEVELOPMENT CO-ORDINATOR** and will report directly to the Chief Executive.

A graduate with special qualifications and/or actual experience in some of these activities will be preferred, yet we shall value personal qualities just as highly since our operation depends on team work and agreement rather than bureaucratic edict. The successful applicant will probably have had ten-years work experience.

This will be a growing experience and training will be given to supplement skills.

Though based in London, applicants should be prepared to travel abroad.

Terms and conditions will accompany application form after you have completed letter and C.V. to: Mr. James Tyson, Chief Executive, World Vision of Europe, 144 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 4XK.

### SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY APPOINTMENTS

APPEAR EVERY THURSDAY IN THE GUARDIAN

### SOCIETE GENERALE

We are a major International Bank in the City and have a vacancy in our Commercial Lending Department as follows:

### ASSISTANT LOANS OFFICER

to assist in the day-to-day running of a small section of the above department, liaising with our provincial branches.

The successful applicant will be educated to at least 'A' Level standard and will have a good command of the French language, spoken and written.

Applicants are asked to write giving a brief C.V. and if possible a telephone number to: The Staff Department, 60 Gracechurch Street, London EC3V 0HD.

### THE ALISTER HARDY RESEARCH CENTRE

### RESEARCH ASSISTANT

required for content analysis of written accounts of religious experience. Background in Sociology or Psychology of Religion, and some familiarity with computing techniques desirable. Appointment initially for one year from September 1985. Salary range £6,600 to £7,980 p.a.

Letters of application, CVs and names of two referees to: The Alister Hardy Research Centre, Manchester College, Oxford OX1 3TD.



Kim Blake, an unemployed graduate, wrote a letter to the Guardian which was immediately taken up by readers. She was then interviewed by Terry Coleman, and his article produced a still stronger reaction. Here Kim Blake elaborates on her thoughts about coping with unemployment, untrammelled by an interviewer's interpretations.

**If you accept that continually chasing non-existent jobs is harming you, and that by not doing it you can be a healthier and happier person, then you can start to respect and value yourself again.**

THE long-term unemployed are officially those who have been without work for two years or more. I know people who have not worked for five, six, in some cases eight or ten years.

One I spoke to recently left school at 16: he is now 21 and has never had a job lasting more than three or four months — and only four of those. He has been on two government training schemes and is now disillusioned, bitter, and very, very poor.

Yet he is not stupid — far from it — or lazy, or a scrounger, or any of the other labels so freely applied by those who, never having suffered themselves, have no understanding of the suffering of others.

The effects of unemployment are not known only to those who suffer them directly; they are known also to the parents who see their children's hopes and dreams for the future crushed; to men and women who see their relationships cracking under unforeseen financial stress and the deprivation and frustration of their partners, which they are powerless to relieve; and to children who learn to dread Christmas and birthdays because of the added pressure put on those who must find the extra money for presents.

The material deprivation of unemployment is bad enough, but the largely unseen, because statistically unmeasurable, damage in terms of people's mental and emotional health is far worse. Not having the money to go to the pub, or for a curry with a group of friends, does not just mean going without a drink, or not eating out; it effectively means that you see

less of other people, since most social activities are dependent on some financial outlay.

Communication with people who do have a job can become increasingly difficult. You can become isolated even within a marriage; many couples are discovering the hard way that spending twenty-four hours a day with a loved one is not without its problems. Tiny squabbles get magnified out of all proportion, causing yet more stress.

In addition, you are ignored by those at least partly responsible for your condition — the government. Nobody in power has shown any compassion (with the honourable exception of Francis Pym and his splinter group to whom all praise) or any understanding of the problems engendered by giving so much leisure time to people who are totally unprepared, either materially or more importantly psychologically, to deal with it. On the contrary, the unemployed appear to be regarded by those in power as wastrels and dole scroungers; we are told to "get on our bikes" — I wonder if Mr Tebbit has any idea how much a bicycle costs these days.

We are told that if we try hard enough we will find a job; and for a few it is probably true. What of the others? Many have in desperation taken very lowly paid jobs (something else that the government encourages) which, although removing the stigma of scrounger, keep them firmly in the poverty trap and do little to heal the feelings of bitterness and resentment that are the true legacy of monetarism.



picture by Neil Libbert

Of course there are people who do not want to work — they have always existed and they have usually been punished with disproportionate severity by the society into which they do not, or cannot, fit; but there are very few people who want to do nothing. An unwillingness to work often means an unwillingness to slave for forty years at a hated job for the sake of a meagre pension, though perhaps not for much longer, as so many of our parents did and do.

You can of course keep banging your head against the Job Centre wall; keep applying for jobs, keep getting rejected. Apply again, with that much less confidence in your own abilities than you had the last time; the DHSS like you to keep the rejection slips so that they know that you really have been trying, but who wants to keep scores of pieces of paper that say, in effect, "you are a failure — you are not wanted". Eventually you become an automaton, frustrated at your own impotence, cynical about the future, without hope or self-respect or any other thoughts than how to pay the bills, buy clothes for

the kids (and yourself), and survive the coming week.

The most vulnerable turn to forms of escapism, some more damaging than others — in all the fuss and media outrage over the heroin problem, no one except the director of Shelter has publicly questioned the reasons for it. It makes some sort of sense to me; heroin makes life appear much kinder and without any troubles. An all-party committee headed by Sir Edward Gardner consider heroin to be "the most serious peace-time threat to our national well-being". I consider it to be a symptom thereof, rather than the thing itself.

Yet there is an alternative. By refusing to accept the "work ethic", which is not the same thing as "a day's work for a day's pay", which measures a person's total worth in terms of whether or not he or she works at all you can stop the rot. If you accept that continually chasing non-existent jobs is harming you, and that by not doing it you can be a healthier and happier person — and have time to devote to whatever it is you would really like to do, be it brewing homemade beer, or reading, or gardening, or

learning judo — then you can start to respect and value yourself again. You can truthfully tell yourself that it is not your fault that you do not have a job; you have tried and it did not work out. That too is not your fault.

I do not believe, as Terry Coleman implied, in "an inalienable right to happiness to be fulfilled by a collectivist state," nor do I consider that the State owes me a living. As I thought he had understood, I was trying to elaborate on a much more subtle concept: that if this State takes away any reasonable chance of paid employment, it must not then rob the needy and the vulnerable of any chance to pursue alternative methods of survival, or penalise them for that pursuit.

When I came to consider myself as not ultimately culpable, I had the most enormous sense of relief, or a load sliding from my shoulders. Of course this did not happen overnight, and I still occasionally suffer from a guilt complex. Overall though, the benefits have been so great that only someone who has been through it themselves will fully understand what I mean. I do not see myself as a

scrounger; I am using what I have, which is some sort of ability to communicate; to try to write novels. If it all works out I will have a career ahead of me; and it will be doing something that I always wanted to do. If it does not I will try something else. Whatever, I will have learnt a lot about myself and about my environment. These days I am actually interested in and enjoy living.

I am lucky in wanting to write because it requires little outlay — I have an ancient borrowed typewriter and a flat. Suppose however that I had a liking and talent for photography; I would not be able to afford a camera, or the various bits and pieces necessary for developing and printing. Yet I might, given a little capital, be able to make a living through it. Even if I could not, I would still be a better, more content and fulfilled person. (The Enterprise Grant system, while going some way to meet such needs, is still far too narrow in what it considers worthy of a grant; plus, in order to qualify, you need a thousand pounds starting capital.)

This may seem as though I am offering some sort of panacea; of course I do not imagine that it will solve every problem or rebuild every shattered personality. Nevertheless, it would enable people to function more successfully within the community. The money to provide an adequate standard of living for all could, in a more sane political environment, be found quite easily and with little additional burden on the taxpayer (which category includes, as I am sure readers are aware, those of us drawing state benefits). To provide adequate food, water, education, health, and housing for everyone in the world has been estimated at 17 billion dollars a year. It is a huge sum of money... about as much as the world spends on arms every two weeks. (New Internationalist.)

The government cannot have it both ways. If they pursue policies which result in mass unemployment, they have a moral obligation not to turn their backs on the disadvantaged but to do all in their power to help such people. That means, at the very least, not taking money away from them; and it should mean giving much more, in terms

both of hard cash and, just as importantly, of understanding.

Measures such as those taken recently, by which thousands of young people are denied in effect a place in live (surely one of the most basic of human rights) have alarming overtones of Victorian reality — remember Jo in Bleak House, constantly told to move on without anyone least of all himself, having any idea as to exactly where he was to go? Personally, I do not think it inconsequential that by these measures such people are also effectively disenfranchised, but I may just be getting paranoid. Although in the light of the proposed poll tax, perhaps not.

The last thing that the Britain of the 1980s needs is a government without understanding, without vision, and without even the most superficial regard for large sections of its populace: perhaps these deficiencies are not surprising, bearing in mind their attitudes to conservation, pollution and other major issues; but that does not make them any the less obscene.

In the pages of this newspaper recently, it was said that I am without hope. This is so, quite true: I have immense faith in and hope for all of us living in this country, given an environment in which so many of us are not forced to scabble squallidly for the basics of existence. I have, however, no hope for the people of Britain while we are led by those who, themselves in thrall to morally bankrupt policies, care apparently for nothing but the preservation of the status quo.

## APPOINTMENTS Science and Technology □ Computing □ General □

### COMPUTER SUPPORT ANALYST

Broaden Your Scope In An Exciting Oil Company Environment — London Based

This is an unusual opportunity to join a leading oil company at an exciting stage in its development. The Company, whose mainframe is located in Aberdeen, is undergoing considerable development in its computer facilities including extensive use of microcomputers. The amount of hardware and number of users is increasing and will continue to do so, and the London Head Office is in the forefront of these developments.

Within this environment, the computer support function ensures the efficient operation of all aspects of computing in the London Office including the hardware and software support and user training. You will work closely with users as the "internal consultant" on the support and development of a broad range of computing facilities using mainframe and distributed microcomputing techniques. You will assist users to enable them to get maximum advantage from their computer facilities. This will

involve you in a range of activities including fault solving, liaison with outside suppliers plus involvement in analysis of user requirements and some programming, as required. Strong links with the Aberdeen Computer Centre exist and you will be in close and regular operational contact, involving some visits.

To be considered, you should have a good secondary education, and ideally an HNC/HND in computing followed by a minimum of 4 years IBM mainframe/peripheral experience in an on-line environment. You need to be a good communicator and used to dealing with users directly.

There is a highly competitive salary and benefits package as you would expect from a major international company.

To apply, please write to Summit Management Consultants Limited, Cavendish Court, 11/15 Wigmore Street, London W1H 9LB or telephone 01-629 3532.



### Senior Systems Analyst

To develop effective solutions to engineering and planning requirements  
c. £12,000 pa  
Head Office, Gatwick

British Airports own and manage the most successful international airport system in the world, comprising 7 major airports in the UK.

With the continued growth of the air transport industry, we are investing substantially throughout our organisation, with many major capital projects currently underway, such as Terminal 4 at Heathrow and the North Terminal at Gatwick.

In order to ensure efficient control of projects such as these, our Management Services Department provides specialist support to the Engineering and Planning functions, in the development of systems to meet engineering and planning needs and it is in this area that we are now looking for a Senior Systems Analyst.

Liaising closely with users and specialist technical departments, you will contribute to and project manage the development of such systems, both at Head Office and at the airports — including CAD, project control and

planned maintenance. This will involve the preparation of feasibility studies, business appraisals, and the identification and implementation of solutions to meet user needs — from systems design to developing technical specifications, in conjunction with our computer services section.

Our need is for someone with sound practical experience in systems analysis and design, ideally with relevant engineering qualifications and/or experience. Of equal importance is the ability to identify viable solutions to business needs together with excellent interpersonal and communication skills at all levels.

The position offers considerable variety, challenge and scope within this expanding function and carries a salary of c.£12,000 pa for the right man or woman.

Please telephone for an application form on Crawley (0293) 595273 (24 hours answerphone).



### University of Edinburgh DEPARTMENT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ELECTRONICS ENGINEER / COMPUTING OFFICER

Applications are invited for a post of Departmental Computing Officer (Electronics). The successful applicant will be responsible for managing the department's electronics workshop, for designing, constructing and maintaining computer-controlled digital devices and experimental equipment used in research into, or in teaching, Artificial Intelligence, including producing diagnostic software, and for supervising maintenance of the department's computer network.

Applicants should be graduates in Electrical Engineering or Computer Science, or should have an equivalent qualification. At least five years' experience will be preferred. The salary scale for the post is £7,500-£12,150 with placement according to age and experience. Applications, which should include a curriculum vitae and the names of two referees, should be sent to: The Personnel Office, University of Edinburgh, 85 South Bridge, Edinburgh EH1 1LS. (From whom further particulars can be obtained by 10th July 1985. Please quote reference number 7072.)

Appointments  
continue on  
page 16

Versatile researcher for flavour project  
AFRC Food Research Institute-Norwich

## Mathematician/ Physical Scientist

Data analysis, pattern recognition, statistics  
2-year temporary appointment

This is an exceptional opportunity for someone with an active interest in food and an enquiring and analytical mind to join a select dedicated team of flavour researchers.

To complete the team we need a skilled scientist, to be appointed at Senior Scientific Officer level, with an advanced knowledge of mathematics and statistics, who will be capable of assessing the significance of irregular, multivariate data from sensory and instrumental analyses of natural products. Equally important will be the ability to fit in with a multidisciplinary group and to utilise effectively the resources available in other departments of the Institute.

The successful applicant will be conversant with computer systems and software for the analysis of complex instrumental data.

The work will be carried out at Norwich and will last for a period of two years. There is a heavy commitment to drive this project to a successful

conclusion, and close links with a major food company will be maintained throughout.

The job will appeal particularly to those who wish to make a unique contribution to food research at the interface between academic and industrial organisations.

Qualifications: a first or upper second class honours degree in mathematics, physical chemistry or other suitable subject with relevant post-graduate experience and preferably a PhD. Knowledge of pattern recognition/mathematical modelling procedures would be considered a definite advantage.

Salary: On a scale £9,329 — £12,050. Non-contributory superannuation scheme.

The Agricultural and Food Research Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

Further information and application forms from the Secretary, Food Research Institute, Colney Lane, Norwich NR4 7UA, quoting Ref: 85/9.

### computer based training courseware design course =technology in training=

If you are:

- \* unemployed or about to become so
- \* an experienced trainer or teacher
- \* 25-35 years old (or close to it)
- \* a talented communicator

then this course may be ideal for you.

DATASOLVE EDUCATION (a Thorn EMI Company) in association with the Manpower Services Commission, is presenting an 18 week intensive course on the use of technology to deliver training solutions.

Starting, in London, on August 19th the course will teach you how to create effective Open Learning materials for presentation through technology. You will use a variety of computer and interactive video systems but need no computer knowledge to start the course.

You will need experience in training or adult education and will have developed or introduced new training materials.

Communication skills are important, as is the ability to look with an open mind, at training problems. If you would like to apply, telephone Datasolve Education, Computer Based Training group on 01-499 7099 for an application form or contact your local Job Centre. Closing date for applications 14th June 1985.





Pictures by Frank Martin

'When I design a swimsuit I am not actually trying to make someone look sexy,' says Liza Bruce, 'I am trying to make them look witty.' Brenda Polan went to talk to her

## So long as the octopus giggles

MOST British women, their swimsuitable days severely rationed, tend to regard the garment in a purely practical way. It should be inexpensive, as brief as one's shape and the prejudices of the local police force will permit and anything but daintily fashionable. It should, after all, given the limited duration of its annual exposure to sun and sea, last several years. The women of other nations are not so puritanical in their approach. They actually maintain and regularly replenish whole wardrobes of swimwear.

This idea only remains shocking so long as you have not witnessed the increasingly covetous way along a rack of one-piece swimsuits and assorted tops and bottoms designed by Liza Bruce. For although Liza firmly believes that swimwear has nothing to do with fashion, her swimsuits (as you have to be aware if you have scanned a single glossy magazine this summer) are currently just about the hottest fashion tip there is.

To start with, the colours: sixties — fluorescent orange, shocking pink, lime, scarlet, yellow — in a way which makes you ache to feel the sun on your skin. Secondly, the fabric is a new bubbly-textured mixture of nylon and Lycra which was invented by the textile designer, Rosemary Moore, and patented as Maxxam. It is enormously stretchy and, therefore, although it fits as snug as a second skin, it is comfortable and unobtrusive to wear. But most importantly, it is not designed to conform with any cliché of sun-goddess sex appeal; rather it is designed with wit, humour and a sense of mischief. The beach, after all, is not a serious place.

Liza was not trained as a designer. She started by making clothes for herself which were admired and envied by her friends. She specialised in swimwear because, having been invited to spend a month in Mustique, she discovered that she disliked everything in the swimwear departments of London. So she ran up a few silk swimsuits ('Silk feels so good next to the body and it is so light and cool') which were extravagantly admired by the island's jet-set holiday-makers.

Since many of these were women rich enough to have their pick of the world's designer goodies, Liza reckoned that she might just have the basis for a successful business. 'If I had known then what I know now...' she says reiterating the sentiment which tends to fall from the lips of everyone who has built up their own business on a basis of a great idea, blissful ignorance, endless optimism and iron determination.

It was not easy of course, but Liza had one enormous advantage: a dual European/American upbringing which has

permitted her to recognise what is valuable in both cultures and to exploit it. 'In Britain there is a climate which encourages individuality and creativity; London is a city where people are doing things they think are really interesting, doing them almost for their own sake. But they are a bit cut off, living in their own world — and that's what makes the work they are doing so interesting to everyone else in the world. It is a country bubbling with ideas; no wonder, when people come here from other countries, they are inspired. They often take home a new clutch of ideas, stolen, if you like, which they are better able to exploit than the originators.'

Marketing is one of the American skills which Liza rates highly. 'Presentation is so important. It is communication and unless you can tell your customers very clearly what you and your work are

about, you don't really deserve to sell it. For that you need a very clearly defined point of view. You know how it works with politicians: people prefer politicians they do not agree with so long as he/she has a consistent point of view, to politicians with whom they agree on many points but who seem inconsistent and dilatory.'

'I think it is because most people live confused lives and are therefore attracted to clarity and certainty. It is reassuring. It is exactly the same with design.'

Liza describes herself as an artistic person rather than one who is commercially minded. 'I am not a business person but it is a challenge to make yourself do what you do not do well. I am also a very bad salesperson; I am the kind of person who sees something and either likes it or does not. So the idea that other people can have their

minds made up for them by brilliant salesmanship was alien to me.'

Liza Bruce swimwear sells well in America and throughout Europe. 'One of the reasons I manufacture in Britain is so that I can sell to Europe,' she says. 'Another is that you can get a high quality product. There is no higher standard of manufacture than that of Marks and Spencer supplier and, at the prices my swimwear costs (because I only like using exciting materials which are expensive, I insist that it is very well made. That's another difference between Europe and America. Europeans still expect things to last.'

Another difference where she is sure the Europeans have got it right is in the two cultures' attitudes to sexuality. She abhors the kind of American Barbie-doll sexuality which has woman as its narcissistic — and humour-

less — object. 'In Europe sexual attraction is more to do with personalities, with a kind of dynamism and self-awareness which attracts one person to another. When I design a swimsuit I am not actually trying to make someone look sexy; I am trying to make them look witty. For me humour is an essential ingredient of the British way.'

Liza's fruitful collaboration with Rosemary Moore will continue as the two young women work together to develop ever more interesting fabrics for Liza to cut into ever more amusing shapes. 'I don't sketch or use patterns,' she says. 'Rosemary's fabric comes in tubes and I merely set about it with a pair of scissors.'

She is also working on brilliantly dyed scuba diver's fabric which should, next summer, be enough to make an octopus's eyes water. While it giggles, of course.



Above: Orange Maxxam (nylon/Lycra) rolled down bikini top and pink and yellow Maxxam (nylon/Lycra) rolled down bikini bottom, can be pulled up to make one-piece (also black, orange, grey) sizes s.m.l. £60 for set by Liza Bruce from Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, SW1; Way In, Harrods, Knightsbridge, SW1; Lillywhites, Piccadilly Circus, SW1; Rosie, Cheltenham; No. 1, Petbury, Gloucestershire; Joan Pottin, Birmingham; Hatam, Brighton; Hobby, Cardiff. Orange periscope earrings, £33 from a selection at Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, SW1. Wide orange periscope bangle, £40 by Bellini from a selection at Liberty, Regent Street, W1. Blue periscope bangle, £29.95 by Bellini from a selection at Liberty, Regent Street, W1.

Above centre: Red and orange Maxxam (nylon/Lycra) swimsuit and matching bandeau top (also red, black, yellow; black, blue, red) sizes s.m.l. £65 by Liza Bruce, stockists and accessory details as above.

Above right: Lime green Maxxam (nylon/Lycra) hooded bikini top (also orange, lemon, grapefruit) sizes s.m.l. £60 part of set, bikini bottom not shown. Red and black trim Maxxam (nylon/Lycra) bikini bottom (also grey) sizes s.m.l. £60 part of set with rolled down bikini top, not shown, both by Liza Bruce, stockists and accessory details as above.

Styair by Guy at Cliford Stafford, 7 Pavilion Road, SW1 (01-235 9482).

Photographed at Pennyhill Park Hotel, Bagshot, Surrey, courtesy of Prestige Hotels.

## THE YUGO HATCHBACKS



# Everything a new car should be from only £18.50\* per week

Right now it's never been easier to buy a new Yugo from your local Yugo dealer. Because with the aid of one of our special finance deals, believe it or not, Britain's most affordable hatchbacks have suddenly become even more affordable.

In fact, for as little as £18.50\* per week you could be driving one of the few small cars that manages to combine low price with high specification. Enjoying light, responsive steering coupled with crisp performance. Discovering that the level of equipment and interior specification found in each and every Yugo model ensures that the ride is a comfortable one.

And realising that, with laminated windscreens and dual circuit front disc brakes, safety doesn't come second best.

So take advantage of the choice of finance deals available now on the entire Yugo range and find out why a Yugo is everything a new car should be for yourself.

Model	On the Road price £	20% deposit £	Finance* charge £	36 monthly repayments £	Total finance savings £	Total credit price £	Equi.* weekly amount £
Yugo 311	3098	619.60	416.00	80.40	706.32	3514.00	18.50
Yugo 511	3399	679.80	456.00	88.20	774.72	3855.00	20.30
Yugo 513	3599	719.80	482.12	93.37	820.80	4081.12	21.49
Yugo 513 GL	4149	829.80	554.76	107.61	946.08	4703.76	24.77
Yugo 45	3299	659.80	442.76	85.61	752.04	3741.76	19.70
Yugo 55	3549	709.80	475.68	92.08	809.28	4024.68	21.19
Yugo 55 GLS	4199	839.80	561.56	108.91	957.24	4760.56	25.06

\* On illustrated Yugo 311 - Finance at 5.5% p.a. over 3 years and includes £1200 acceptance fee. (Compared with a typical rate of 15% p.a. (29.7% APR) Available through participating Yugo Dealers who will arrange credit for persons over 18 years old, subject to Finance House approval. Written details are available on request. The offer is subject to availability and applies to the UK only. Offer ends August 31st 1985. Prices and rates quoted correct at time of going to press. On the road prices include 12 months car tax, delivery and number plates.

Yugo Cars, Zastava GB Limited, Basingstoke Road, Reading, Berks RG2 0QB. Tel. 0734 866921.

Yugo 311: 01-235 9482, 01-235 9483, 01-235 9484, 01-235 9485, 01-235 9486, 01-235 9487, 01-235 9488, 01-235 9489, 01-235 9490, 01-235 9491, 01-235 9492, 01-235 9493, 01-235 9494, 01-235 9495, 01-235 9496, 01-235 9497, 01-235 9498, 01-235 9499, 01-235 9500, 01-235 9501, 01-235 9502, 01-235 9503, 01-235 9504, 01-235 9505, 01-235 9506, 01-235 9507, 01-235 9508, 01-235 9509, 01-235 9510, 01-235 9511, 01-235 9512, 01-235 9513, 01-235 9514, 01-235 9515, 01-235 9516, 01-235 9517, 01-235 9518, 01-235 9519, 01-235 9520, 01-235 9521, 01-235 9522, 01-235 9523, 01-235 9524, 01-235 9525, 01-235 9526, 01-235 9527, 01-235 9528, 01-235 9529, 01-235 9530, 01-235 9531, 01-235 9532, 01-235 9533, 01-235 9534, 01-235 9535, 01-235 9536, 01-235 9537, 01-235 9538, 01-235 9539, 01-235 9540, 01-235 9541, 01-235 9542, 01-235 9543, 01-235 9544, 01-235 9545, 01-235 9546, 01-235 9547, 01-235 9548, 01-235 9549, 01-235 9550, 01-235 9551, 01-235 9552, 01-235 9553, 01-235 9554, 01-235 9555, 01-235 9556, 01-235 9557, 01-235 9558, 01-235 9559, 01-235 9560, 01-235 9561, 01-235 9562, 01-235 9563, 01-235 9564, 01-235 9565, 01-235 9566, 01-235 9567, 01-235 9568, 01-235 9569, 01-235 9570, 01-235 9571, 01-235 9572, 01-235 9573, 01-235 9574, 01-235 9575, 01-235 9576, 01-235 9577, 01-235 9578, 01-235 9579, 01-235 9580, 01-235 9581, 01-235 9582, 01-235 9583, 01-235 9584, 01-235 9585, 01-235 9586, 01-235 9587, 01-235 9588, 01-235 9589, 01-235 9590, 01-235 9591, 01-235 9592, 01-235 9593, 01-235 9594, 01-235 9595, 01-235 9596, 01-235 9597, 01-235 9598, 01-235 9599, 01-235 9600, 01-235 9601, 01-235 9602, 01-235 9603, 01-235 9604, 01-235 9605, 01-235 9606, 01-235 9607, 01-235 9608, 01-235 9609, 01-235 9610, 01-235 9611, 01-235 9612, 01-235 9613, 01-235 9614, 01-235 9615, 01-235 9616, 01-235 9617, 01-235 9618, 01-235 9619, 01-235 9620, 01-235 9621, 01-235 9622, 01-235 9623, 01-235 9624, 01-235 9625, 01-235 9626, 01-235 9627, 01-235 9628, 01-235 9629, 01-235 9630, 01-235 9631, 01-235 9632, 01-235 9633, 01-235 9634, 01-235 9635, 01-235 9636, 01-235 9637, 01-235 9638, 01-235 9639, 01-235 9640, 01-235 9641, 01-235 9642, 01-235 9643, 01-235 9644, 01-235 9645, 01-235 9646, 01-235 9647, 01-235 9648, 01-235 9649, 01-235 9650, 01-235 9651, 01-235 9652, 01-235 9653, 01-235 9654, 01-235 9655, 01-235 9656, 01-235 9657, 01-235 9658, 01-235 9659, 01-235 9660, 01-235 9661, 01-235 9662, 01-235 9663, 01-235 9664, 01-235 9665, 01-235 9666, 01-235 9667, 01-235 9668, 01-235 9669, 01-235 9670, 01-235 9671, 01-235 9672, 01-235 9673, 01-235 9674, 01-235 9675, 01-235 9676, 01-235 9677, 01-235 9678, 01-235 9679, 01-235 9680, 01-235 9681, 01-235 9682, 01-235 9683, 01-235 9684, 01-235 9685, 01-235 9686, 01-235 9687, 01-235 9688, 01-235 9689, 01-235 9690, 01-235 9691, 01-235 9692, 01-235 9693, 01-235 9694, 01-235 9695, 01-235 9696, 01-235 9697, 01-235 9698, 01-235 9699, 01-235 9700, 01-235 9701, 01-235 9702, 01-235 9703, 01-235 9704, 01-235 9705, 01-235 9706, 01-235 9707, 01-235 9708, 01-235 9709, 01-235 9710, 01-235 9711, 01-235 9712, 01-235 9713, 01-235 9714, 01-235 9715, 01-235 9716, 01-235 9717, 01-235 9718, 01-235 9719, 01-235 9720, 01-235 9721, 01-235 9722, 01-235 9723, 01-235 9724, 01-235 9725, 01-235 9726, 01-235 9727, 01-235 9728, 01-235 9729, 01-235 9730, 01-235 9731, 01-235 9732, 01-235 9733, 01-235 9734, 01-235 9735, 01-235 9736, 01-235 9737, 01-235 9738, 01-235 9739, 01-235 9740, 01-235 9741, 01-235 9742, 01-235 9743, 01-235 9744, 01-235 9745, 01-235 9746, 01-235 9747, 01-235 9748, 01-235 9749, 01-235 9750, 01-235 9751, 01-235 9752, 01-235 9753, 01-235 9754, 01-235 9755, 01-235 9756, 01-235 9757, 01-235 9758, 01-235 9759, 01-235 9760, 01-235 9761, 01-235 9762, 01-235 9763, 01-235 9764, 01-235 9765, 01-235 9766, 01-235 9767, 01-235 9768, 01-235 9769, 01-235 9770, 01-235 9771, 01-235 9772, 01-235 9773, 01-235 9774, 01-235 9775, 01-235 9776, 01-235 9777, 01-235 9778, 01-235 9779, 01-235 9780, 01-235 9781, 01-235 9782, 01-235 9783, 01-235 9784, 01-235 9785, 01-235 9786, 01-235 9787, 01-235 9788, 01-235 9789, 01-235 9790, 01-235 9791, 01-235 9792, 01-235 9793, 01-235 9794, 01-235 9795, 01-235 9796, 01-235 9797, 01-235 9798, 01-235 9799, 01-235 9800, 01-235 9801, 01-235 9802, 01-235 9803, 01-235 9804, 01-235 9805, 01-235 9806, 01-235 9807, 01-235 9808, 01-235 9809, 01-235 9810, 01-235 9811, 01-235 9812, 01-235 9813, 01-235 9814, 01-235 9815, 01-235 9816, 01-235 9817, 01-235 9818, 01-235 9819, 01-235 9820, 01-235 9821, 01-235 9822, 01-235 9823, 01-235 9824, 01-235 9825, 01-235 9826, 01-235 9827, 01-235 9828, 01-235 9829, 01-235 9830, 01-235 9831, 01-235 9832, 01-235 9833, 01-235 9834, 01-235 9835, 01-235 9836, 01-235 9837, 01-235 9838, 01-235 9839, 01-235 9840, 01-235 9841, 01-235 9842, 01-235 9843, 01-235 9844, 01-235 9845, 01-235 9846, 01-235 9847, 01-235 9848, 01-235 9849, 01-235 9850, 01-235 9851, 01-235 9852, 01-235 9853, 01-235 9854, 01-235 9855, 01-235 9856, 01-235 9857, 01-235 9858, 01-235 9859, 01-235 9860, 01-235 9861, 01-235 9862, 01-235 9863, 01-235 9864, 01-235 9865, 01-235 9866, 01-235 9867, 01-235 9868, 01-235 9869, 01-235 9870, 01-235 9871, 01-235 9872, 01-235 9873, 01-235 9874, 01-235 9875, 01-235 9876, 01-235 9877, 01-235 9878, 01-235 9879, 01-235 9880, 01-235 9881, 01-235 9882, 01-235 9883, 01-235 9884, 01-235 9885, 01-235 9886, 01-235 9887, 01-235 9888, 01-235 9889, 01-235 9890, 01-235 9891, 01-235 9892, 01-235 9893, 01-235 9894, 01-235 9895, 01-235 9896, 01-235 9897, 01-235 9898, 01-235 9899, 01-235 9900, 01-235 9901, 01-235 9902, 01-235 9903, 01-235 9904, 01-235 9905, 01-235 9906, 01-235 9907, 01-235 9908, 01-235 9909, 01-235 9910, 01-235 9911, 01-235 9912, 01-235 9913, 01-235 9914, 01-235 9915, 01-235 9916, 01-235 9917, 01-235 9918, 01-235 9919, 01-235 9920, 01-235 9921, 01-235 9922, 01-235 9923, 01-235 9924, 01-235 9925, 01-235 9926, 01-235 9927, 01-235 9928, 01-235 9929, 01-235 9930, 01-235 9931, 01-235 9932, 01-235 9933, 01-235 9934, 01-235 9935, 01-235 9936, 01-235 9937, 01-235 9938, 01-235 9939, 01-235 9940, 01-235 9941, 01-235 9942, 01-235 9943, 01-235 9944, 01-235 9945, 01-235 9946, 01-235 9947, 01-235 9948, 01-235 9949, 01-235 9950, 01-235 9951, 01-235 9952, 01-235 9953, 01-235 9954, 01-235 9955, 01-235 9956, 01-235 9957, 01-235 9958, 01-235 9959, 01-235 9960, 01-235 9961, 01-235 9962, 01-235 9963, 01-235 9964, 01-235 9965, 01-235 9966, 01-235 9967, 01-235 9968, 01-235 9969, 01-235 9970, 01-235 9971, 01-235 9972, 01-235 9973, 01-235 9974, 01-235 9975, 01-235 9976, 01-235 9977, 01-235 9978, 01-235 9979, 01-235 9980, 01-235 9981, 01-235 9982, 01-235 9983, 01-235 9984, 01-235 9985, 01-235 9986, 01-235 9987, 01-235 9988, 01-235 9989, 01-235 9990, 01-235 9991, 01-235 9992, 01-235 9993, 01-235 9994, 01-235 9995, 01-235 9996, 01-235 9997, 01-235 9998, 01-235 9999, 01-235 10000, 01-235 10001, 01-235 10002, 01-235 10003, 01-235 10004, 01-235 10005, 01-235 10006, 01-235 10007, 01-235 10008, 01-235 10009, 01-235 10010, 01-235 10011, 01-235 10012, 01-235 10013, 01-235 10014, 01-235 10015, 01-235 10016, 01-235 10017, 01-235 10018, 01-235 10019, 01-235 10020, 01-235 10021, 01-235 10022, 01-235 10023, 01-235 10024, 01-235 10025, 01-235 10026, 01-235 10027, 01-235 10028, 01-235 10029, 01-235 10030, 01-235 10031, 01-235 10032, 01-235 10033, 01-235 10034, 01-235 10035, 01-235 10036, 01-235 10037, 01-235 10038, 01-235 10039, 01-235 10040, 01-235 10041, 01-235 10042, 01-235 10043, 01-235 10044, 01-235 10045, 01-235 10046, 01-235 10047, 01-235 10048, 01-235 10049, 01-235 10050, 01-235 10051, 01-235 10052, 01-235 10053, 01-235 10054, 01-235 10055, 01-235 10056, 01-235 10057, 01-235 10058, 01-235 10059, 01-235 10060, 01-235 10061, 01-235 10062, 01-235 10063, 01-235 10064, 01-235 10065, 01-235 10066, 01-235 10067, 01-235 10068, 01-235 10069, 01-235 10070, 01-235 10071, 01-235 10072, 01-235 10073, 01-235 10074, 01-235 10075, 01-235 10076, 01-235 10077, 01-235 10078, 01-235 10079, 01-235 10080, 01-235 10081, 01-235 10082, 01-235 10083, 01-235 10084, 01-235 10085, 01-235 10086, 01-235 10087, 01-235 10088, 01-235 10089, 01-235 10090, 01-235 10091, 01-235 10092, 01-235 10093, 01-235 10094, 01-235 10095, 01-235 10096, 01-235 10097, 01-235 10098, 01-235 10099, 01-235 10100, 01-235 10101, 01-235 10102, 01-235 10103, 01-235 10











## A decision... at last, a decision

At last, at long, long last. The Government has approved a partial development of Stansted as London's third airport, thereby breaking a record 30-year log jam of decision making. This is to be part of a national airports policy which will involve privatisation of the British Airports Authority and the possible negotiation of traffic rights for US airlines to fly into Manchester. There is to be no fifth terminal at London's Heathrow "at present", any future expansion will be subject to Commons approval (no further public inquiry?). The Transport Secretary, Mr Nicholas Ridley, whose own political future has been the source of much speculation, appears to have buckled before the vociferous lobby of London Conservative MPs while standing full face (well almost) against the highly vocal Stansted lobby which produced a 70 strong Tory rebellion in the Commons when the airport last came before Parliament in January. Where Eyre recommended a fifth London terminal to raise capacity from 38 to 53 million passengers by the mid 1990s, some removal of the Government's proposed ceiling of 275,000 aircraft movements a day, all that has been granted is the latter. Mr Ridley, it seems, developed mental fatigue when he saw the whites of Mr Tony Jessel's eyes.

Where the Eyre report recommended expanding Stansted, 40 miles away from London in the Tory heartlands, from 527,000 passengers a year to 15 million by 1990, Mr Ridley has approved a first phase expansion of 7 to 8 million passengers a year, barely more than the 5 million "absolute limit" which local residents say they could tolerate. But this is seen as a first stage and provision has been made for Stansted to be developed eventually up to the projected Eyre capacity of 15 million passengers a year.

No one likes the enormous environmental strains which a new airport brings, even with the proposed controls on noise levels. But unless Britain is to duck out of one of the few growth industries where we're making a mark (as opposed to all the

declining industries we have been forced out of) then a major expansion of facilities is inevitable and long overdue. Stansted's existing facilities and proximity to London make it, overwhelmingly, the first choice.

It would have been nice, especially for this paper, to have been able to justify a big expansion in the regions, particularly Manchester. But at the end of the day airports must follow the market place and not vice versa. Regional airports will grow and certainly need new investment to make them more attractive, but they are not in the market as an alternative to a third London airport until the market decides they are. There is always Knock and Prestwick to remind us that concrete, in the end, has to follow trade, and not vice versa.

What is more immediately worrying is whether yesterday's document amounts to a coherent policy to meet the enormous demand for air travel in the South-east foreseen by the Eyre committee, whose forecasts were based on the conservative assumption that demand for the rest of the century will grow at only four per cent a year, just half the industry's traditional growth rate of eight per cent a year.

True, some of the more bearish scenarios of yesterday have not materialised. Heathrow somehow copes. True, that there are short term juggling which can boost runway utilisation, like more bigger planes, fewer planes taking off half empty and so on. But in the new era of Ridley-inspired competition, with new companies pitching for runway space, it is not easy to see how congestion at Heathrow will be significantly improved.

So the issue of a fifth Heathrow terminal will not go away. An "urgent" study is to be undertaken into the removal of the Perry Oaks sludge plant, with no great expectation that local authorities will be falling over themselves with bids to site the sewage works elsewhere. The Government considers release of the land to be highly desirable whether or not a fifth terminal is to be built. And in any case the provision of a fifth terminal will be "kept under review." Maybe the fifth terminal will reappear on the agenda sooner rather than later. It looks more and more as though a beleaguered Mr Ridley could not face a war on two fronts against Tory rebels at the same time. He had to choose. And at least — blessed relief — he has made a choice. It won't be universally popular. Indeed, it is already under heavy attack. But there is,

in the ultimate, no use in complaining that the infrastructure of Britain is failing to modernise itself (which it is) and balking at the specifics of modernisation, arrived at over thirty, interminable years. Mr Ridley has produced a political, quavery balance. But then action attached.

## The elusive Mr Shamir

Mr Yitzhak Shamir has not cut a very sympathetic figure during his visit to London. He is plainly stalling to avoid negotiations about the occupied West Bank, and with a majority of the United States Senate behind him he must feel on firm ground. Disregarding the emphatic advice of the State Department, the Senate has passed a resolution opposing the sale of advanced military equipment to Jordan until King Hussein enters into direct negotiations with Israel. The resolution is not binding but it is a clear sign of where American sympathies, and misunderstandings, lie.

Israel's position as expressed by its foreign minister and endorsed by the Senate is disingenuous. Mr Shamir says he is prepared to talk to King Hussein or to Palestinian Arabs without any pre-conditions. But the King, he goes on, has imposed the two conditions that the PLO or its surrogates must be brought in and that the talks should take place in an international framework, with the Russians present, which would be nothing but a propaganda forum. Setting aside the modalities of the talks as a secondary matter (although no agreement is likely to stick which does not have Soviet assent) it must be as clear to Mr Shamir as it is to the State Department that if the Palestinians in the team are to be representative they will adopt a broad PLO position, whether they are members or not. If he is asking for volunteers who will argue for Israel's retention of some or all of the West Bank he will find himself facing a collection of nonentities. That does not mean that there are no shades of opinion among Palestinians. Clearly there are, and it would be reasonable for Israel to try for a settlement which produced a moderate and not a radical Palestinian entity on the West Bank. But those shades of opinion exist as much within the PLO as outside it.

The continued Israeli emphasis on the absence of pre-conditions for talks disguises

the fact that Israel itself is imposing them. The first, and lesser, is that Israel shall effectively decide the composition of the opposing team, which is as much a novelty in diplomacy as it would be in industrial relations. The more important is that although Israel is in illegal occupation of the West Bank, a pre-condition which would apply for the duration of any talks, it is the Arabs to make submissions about how this control might be relaxed. Israel's condition of force majeure is rather more exacting than any produced by King Hussein.

It is extraordinary and sad, seen from this side of the Atlantic, that the US Congress can tackle a wide range of international topics with detachment and objectivity and yet close its mind to the force of the Palestinian argument. In this case it has done so with an almost wilful disregard of American (and, ironically, Israeli) interests in a sensitive region. For if the pragmatists like Hussein, Mubarak, and Ezer can make no impact, very little political acumen is needed to see who will be the next to try.

## Whitehall knows best

The Government often — nay, continually — claims that one of the problems of nationalisation is that Ministers interfere too much in the running of public enterprises. The 1979 manifesto actually stated: "We want to see those industries that remain nationalised running more successfully and we will therefore interfere less with their management." Why, pray, then is the Department of Industry apparently intervening to force British Leyland (BL) to buy engines and gearboxes from Honda of Japan as a condition for approval for its new corporate plan. By buying Japanese, the Department argues, some £250 million will be knocked off the £1.8 billion five year investment programme.

Now we have got used over the years to Government departments intervening to force public enterprises and Government departments to buy British. But for the gentlemen in Whitehall (the chaps Ministers keep telling us don't know anything about industry) to force a nationalised corporation to buy foreign is, to say the least, unusual. The Department of Industry must ask itself

whether it is supposed to be helping British industry or whether it has become an overseas subsidiary of the already enormously powerful Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

Another Rover has argued that without the capacity to design its own engines the BL would become a mere assembler of foreign technology. Is this really what the Government wants?

None of this is to be interpreted as being anti-Japanese. BL's existing links with Honda have proved successful and are part of a world trend towards international collaboration. We have welcomed Nissan's plans to manufacture in the North-east, which could prove a catalyst for improved efficiency among suppliers and for radical changes in "them and us" attitudes on the shopfloor. And, in any case, it is better that the plants come here rather than as it surely would, go to the continent of Europe instead. But it is one thing to encourage new competition, quite another to hand your last indigenous motor manufacturer of any size (BL) in instalments to a foreign competitor.

Of course, and frankly, the Government's rescue of BL has not been the outstanding success that many of its proponents had hoped. But neither has it been the failure that its critics (including many in the Government) had expected. Above all BL is still there and, while not profitable, appears to have stemmed what looked like an endemic loss of market share. And the rescue has been cheap in that the cost of closing it down would have been at least as great for the taxpayer.

The sums now being talked about — £1.8 billion over five years — are not large when you consider the size of the company and the cost (in terms of future unemployment pay) of letting BL wither on the woe. BL's misfortune is to be presided over by a Government with a deep distaste for public enterprise, one whose myopic vision cannot distinguish between borrowing for current expenditure and borrowing for capital reasons. A quick £250 million cut from BL's budget, against the company's commercial judgment, will reduce public sector borrowing by that amount; but at the expense of another worsening of the accelerated decline of manufacturing industry which this Government has, tragically, presided over. Is that really Mr Norman Tebbit's 1986 message to the nation?

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### When apartheid 'sweet-talks' people out of their homes

Sir, — I have received a message from John Mathoppe of the Mathoppe Community in the Transvaal, South Africa. This community is under threat of forced removal, and his appeal for support has been prompted by the visit to London of Dr Viljoen, the Minister responsible for Cooperation, Development and Education in South Africa.

In a much publicised statement on February 1 Dr Viljoen announced that forced removals were to be suspended while the government reviews its policy. Although this was later qualified by the explanation that removals would continue "if their leaders agree".

In 1983 the then minister responsible, Dr Koorhof, undertook not to proceed with the resettlement plans without consulting the leaders of the community. However, since the February 1 statement Dr Viljoen's department has deliberately

sought to bypass the leaders of the Mathoppe Community and to coerce and entice a small number of people in the community to agree to move to a resettlement camp. Now the latest development is that Dr Viljoen's deputy minister has stated that once a final decision has been taken by the government — formal meetings and discussions will be arranged if necessary.

Last June on the eve of P. W. Botha's visit to Britain, we succeeded in focusing international attention on the people of KwaNdebele and their struggle against forced removal. I hope your readers will see through the "double-cross" of the apartheid regime and protest against the current plans to uproot the people of Mathoppe, and the many other communities similarly threatened by the South African resettlement policies.

Glenys Kinweek  
London W5

### Fall guys of the NUM

Sir, — I feel I really must protest most strongly about the attempt by Neil Myers (The Media page, June 3) to justify the subject failure of the miners' strike by claiming media distortion as the main reason.

The facts of the matter are very different. It was patently obvious what the media would do, as they were a part of the trap set by Thatcher into which the NUM obligingly jumped.

The strike itself was utter madness in view of the scenario that The Economist had already portrayed some time before, and I am afraid I attach most blame for its failure to the inner caucus of advisers close to Mr Scargill, of whom I am told Mr Myers is a leading member. It was lost before it started, and plenty of people (sometimes described as weak-kneed) told them so, but it was forced on the membership with wholly predictable results.

Many professional media workers pleaded to value with various NUM officials for a switch in tactics, as we saw the miners being eaten alive by brilliant Government tactics. I can recall spending nearly an hour on the telephone one Sunday during which I implored Mr Myers to switch the NUM away from mass picketing to a high-profile PR campaign in the capitalist press. NCB full-page advertisements were winning men over the picket lines in droves: the NUM should have publicly presented the Case For Coal first, and seized the initiative that the NCB had cornered for its own use.

But all to no avail. And now we have incalculable and lasting damage done to the wider trade union movement, whilst the average miner sits back sadly surveying his debunked general secretary and contemplating exactly how his totally washed-up union will be able to defend the last vestiges of mining employment against Thatcher's market forces. The rate of pit closures currently taking place is unstoppable, and the NCB is now in a position to do exactly as it pleases without consulting the unions.

Allied with the pathetic bleating of Nacods, it is a most dismal picture, but one which Arthur, Neil and the inner sanctum of St James's House have only themselves to blame for. — Yours sincerely, A. J. Sheldon.  
29 St Ann's Close,  
Winchester, Hampshire.

### Chair practice

Sir, — Twenty years ago you told us that Sir Malcolm Sargent was master of controlling chairs. On June 4, at last, you have put the record straight, by reporting that a chair had been thrown through a window. — Yours, Fritz Spiegel,  
Liverpool.

## The tales TV tells on Englishmen abroad

Sir, — Your correspondent's writing on "Rampages in the age of individualism" (May 31) again quote Merton's concepts: the rising people upwardly mobile has grasped the gadgets and gimmicks of "success" but corner-shop conservatism drives him back to servant's hall and denies him. He now tears apart the society which plucked away the carrot: he becomes the barbarian at Brussels.

Has not the English, Sir, always been a violent people? When driven by war, violence at home by mouth and abroad by muscle? Vacant-eyed men talk of rivers of blood and they are being told to capture territories and enslave men, to demolish nations and ravish vast rich lands, but they are received with honour as empire-builders.

Is not our undoing not an excess of new scruples, but television? TV exposed the ugly American in Vietnam, and TV exposes the Englishman abroad. News manufacturers and manipulators have lost their monopoly: suppressions and deformations no longer go unchallenged. Eighty nations and a billion people may have seen the

slaughter at Haysel and there was no professor of imperial history to tell us that they went from Mordor on a grand civilising mission for god, king, and country.

A freak phenomenon is that the imperial mind in a state of decay is to be found among "slum people" (Sunday Times), and in the slum, where the black is barracked and the opponents battered. Are our slum people the ghosts of empire? A 19th century Tennyson poet (South India) wrote:

"And the English slew our men and killed our bodies of the slain! Then the Lord proclaimed and he alone pronounced! God's judgment came upon these savages! There'd have done the same" (trans.).

Brussels 1985? No, India 1835. How sad for the civilised in Her Majesty's kingdom. — Yours truly, (Dr) Ananda Nayak,  
230 Sherwood Avenue,  
London SW16.

Sir, — In the context of the Brussels violence Dave Burnham (Letters, June 4) is right to call for a re-examination of "the way we teach boys to be men." This indeed is the ultimate test upon which talk of preven-

tion and punishment is a mere cosmetic.

To the nonpolitical minds of untutored young men, recent history provides a paradigm for their behaviour. Between Argentinians, the loss of hundreds of lives in the sinking of their ships, and the huge but accepted cost of this particular act of jingoism on the one hand, and a war with a few boys on foreign soil on the other, the line to many fuddled young minds must seem indistinct.

It would be in the worst possible taste to imagine, and indeed to suggest, that some insensitive, complacent, chauvinist political leader might have asked us to rejoice that our lads did so well. For brutal and unnecessary violence to be acceptable, it must be performed at the highest technical level, include politicians among its perpetrators, and ideally be masterminded by a Prime Minister. — Yours sincerely, Ian Timlin.  
22 Chaddon Road,  
London SW6.

Sir, — Sooner or later someone was going to blame Mrs Thatcher for the deaths in Brussels. Jeremy Seabrook's pernicious and nasty little

article (Agenda, June 3) puts the boot in, and in so doing identifies one of the causes of the lawlessness behind the tragedy.

I come from Liverpool (or rather came; like 300,000 of my fellow scoundrels in the last two decades I departed of that dying city and left). Unemployment and poverty may well cause despair, but they do not cause brutishness. Bad housing and incompetent local government, obsessed with other battles, can generate anger, but surely not violence as well, and directed at football supporters trying to enjoy a match.

It is not displacement activity but utterly amoral behaviour, deliberately fuelled by drink for which, surely enough, there was plenty of money when they needed it, wasn't there?

Setting these things up as victims absolves them of responsibility. It's not your fault lads, you've got a special disease (see Officer Krupke?). You don't need punishment, you need treatment — which somehow always means more public money, of course; you don't need correction, you need help.

You need justification for what you do? Call in Mr Seabrook and his like and he

will provide it, complete with high moral tone.

And so they go on doing it, laughing all the way to the bank. Home, however, they have got away with it again. By failing to condemn or control these vicious thugs over more than 30 years (long before Mrs Thatcher's society — and that means Mr Seabrook, too) has conditioned their activities, and so unwittingly has encouraged them.

One thing he is right about: whatever legislation we pass, it is too late, both for the 38 dead — and others, such as the young boy dead in Birmingham — and the hundreds of injured. It is too late for football as a professional game; next season the winding gates will be come microscopic as paying customers decide it is safer to take the wife to Sainsbury's.

But without a clear condemnation of the thuggery we pass, it is too late, both for the 38 dead — and others, such as the young boy dead in Birmingham — and the hundreds of injured. It is too late for football as a professional game; next season the winding gates will be come microscopic as paying customers decide it is safer to take the wife to Sainsbury's.

Edwina Currie, MP,  
(C, Derbyshire SE),  
House of Commons.

## Why the Stonehenge convoy strikes fear in Tina's heart

Sir, — Thank you for your Leader (June 4) concurring with the High Court injunction telling 30,000 people to clear off the "stones".

I visited the site last Wednesday to check out the security and get my car number written down by the guards. I have no connection with the "convoy" other than a share in the 1960s dream to live on the road and not get hassled. Fortunately I got it together to buy a house and I live out my romantic fantasies driving a commercially operated school bus.

The single-coil razor wire started a couple of miles from the site in both directions; all the fields round the "stones" had double coils and the place was crawling with security and warnings of 24 hour patrols. It is obvious that the cost of this and the continuing police operation to secure the site would be sufficient to organise a festival of some size and sophistication had it been in the hands of a body like the Arts Council.

One is forced to the conclusion that, with a Government obsessed by fighting for principle and financials and economy it must be for the former reason that the festival has been stopped.

On the face of it the "convoy" is a paragon of Thatcherite enterprise. They have used their initiative to assemble a fleet rivaling the Falklands task force in complexity if not in scale.

The problem is that instead of working for profit they devote their energies to sex, drugs, and rock and roll. Sex, I must confess, I indulge in occasionally myself; rock 'n' roll is beginning to

bore me a little at forty; but drugs are another thing. When I visited the festival last year towards the end of June, "fun" drugs were freely available; but when I asked for heroin I was threatened with immediate forcible removal from the site.

It appears to me, therefore, that the "convoy" is below, stopped because it demonstrates that, contrary to the PM's insistence, there is an alternative. These people are not no-hopers content to live in destitution on crumbling estates, deriving solace from a self-destructive needle. They are energetic

and resourceful youngsters; their message is one of hope of a new, more hopeful generation; and they deserve support from the only major liberal-minded publication we have left. — Yours with respect,

John Perkins,  
The White House,  
Kerswell,  
Devon.

Sir, — The Earl of Cardigan said he was shocked by the police action against the Stonehenge convoy (only those with a sickle to grind will see anything sinister in the omission of any reference to the police from his brief interview on BBC news).

But at least it suggests a possible solution to the question raised by the Brussels affair. Why not put the soccer things into riot gear and give them a free hand in smashing their people and property? As Orwell might have said, violence is law and order. — Sincerely,

Roger Woddis,  
6 Windsor Road,  
London N12.

## A COUNTRY DIARY

NORFOLK: In its general aspect, roadside vegetation in this country has been more lush than usual this spring due, no doubt, to the frequency of refreshing showers and the absence of night frosts under May's mainly cloudy skies. With the advent of a generous measure of sunshine towards the end of the month, first crab apples and then hawthorns came into bloom with a sudden show of beauty in the hedges, while tall ranks of cow parsley graced the verges, male after male, with

their lace-like, ribboning, white-wire. Near the coast another unbelieved flourish more commonly. The ancient cultivated pot-herb call alexanders with bold, glossy foliage, and yellow-green flowers. As elsewhere throughout the length and breadth of Britain, gardeners have carpeted grassy verges with their cloth of gold, most noticeably beside the major highways. The management which involves periodic mowing, favours them in more ways than one, not only by discouraging the overgrowth by taller competi-

tors, but also by making it easier for the seeds — which, on their silken parachutes, winds generated by passing traffic — to germinate and become established in every bare niche and wherever the ground has been disturbed by new roadworks. While the closer and more frequent mowing of lawns encourages daisies, dandelions with their bolder spread of rosette leaves are better suited where the grass is cut less often. Alongside our shoulder lanes I have noticed an increased abundance of white deadnettle in recent years. It was much

less common when the country was overrun by rabbits, but responds to the decline in their numbers brought about by myxomatosis in the 1950s. In the 18th century it was comparatively uncommon, and noticed chiefly as a weed of waste-ground and corn-fields. June's wild roses are yet awaked, and I have yet to glimpse the scarlet of poppies where soil has been disturbed by roadside pipe-laying; but the signs are that our waysides will be bright with galaxies of blossom as summer unfolds. E. A. ELLIS



### Public Servants or Political Pawns

Since "law and order" became a central election issue, the police have found themselves thrust squarely into the political limelight. All too often, the script provided for them has been no more than party-political sloganising.

In Ulster, in the "inner city", in industrial disputes, after the embassy sieges and three tragic shooting incidents, Britain's police are in danger of disappearing behind the headlines; serious research has been in short supply.

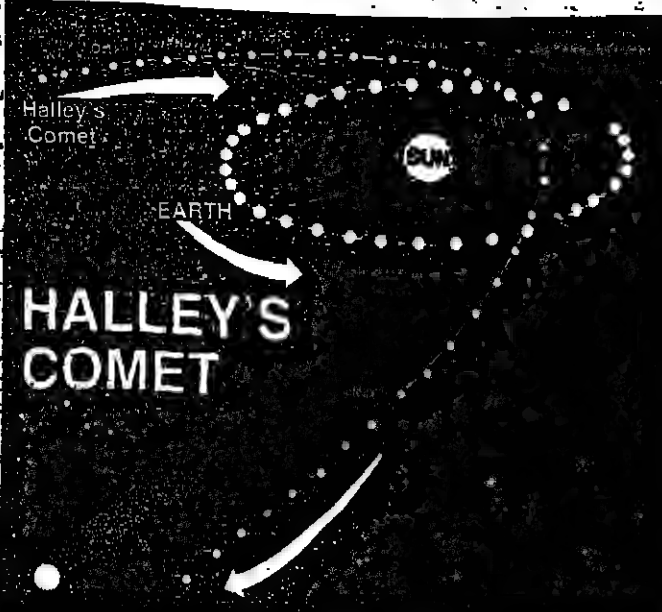
In this week's *THESE*, P. A. J. Waddington reviews some of the latest publications on the subject.

Also this week ★ Freud's legacy: part two of a series  
★ Promoting sociology in Cambridge  
★ Education books

## The Times Higher Education Supplement

On sale at newsagents, every week





Giotto: scientific artistry in pursuit of a 'dirty snowball'

Europe's spacecraft Giotto is almost ready for a historic rendezvous with comet Halley. Anthony Tucker reports on the £90 million venture

## The journey of a lifetime

IT IS NOT easy to shoot a spacecraft at a comet. King Harold, who watched the return of Halley in 1066 with the Bayeux Tapestry chroniclers, tell us that the comet was a celestial sign of impending defeat — and the great Giotto, who took the Halley return of 1301 into his fresco as a sign of the Heavenly Revelation that Magi would be awed by our intention to intercept the comet in its flight past the sun. Giotto would be pleased, of course, that the intercepting spacecraft is named after him but perhaps totally unable to grasp that his comet and ours are one and the same.

And, jumping from the historical to the contemporary mode, there are many who fail to understand how it is that the European Space Agency, having named the spacecraft Giotto, prefer to decorate their space literature about the flight with pictures of Harold looking distinctly concerned and soon, presumably, to get a French arrow in his eye. No marks for recalling that ESA is Paris-based or that Giotto is to be launched by a French arrow (Ariane) from the French base at Kourou, French Guiana, on December 11 or soon afterwards. OK? (The prime contractor, you'll be glad to know, is British Aerospace Dynamics.)

It is, however, an intricate and large project involving not only European scientific and technical collaboration at the highest levels but worldwide collaboration in which a cluster of spacecraft (of which Giotto is the most complex) are being dispatched to intercept and observe comet Halley, which is now approaching the orbit of planet earth from below the plane of the ecliptic, accelerating in to pass behind the sun early in 1986: Halley's orbital plane is at an angle of

about 18 degrees to the ecliptic — that is the plane of the planets — so on its close approach to the sun, every 76 years, it crosses the plane of the ecliptic twice.

Comets are mysterious objects even within the extraordinary realm of astronomy, for there are (at least) more than a thousand associated with our solar system and neither their origin nor their structure is properly understood. Most have periods that are far longer than Halley's 76 years, spending centuries on journeys taking them far out into space beyond the furthest planets and making their return to the sun so infrequently that their periods are not yet established.

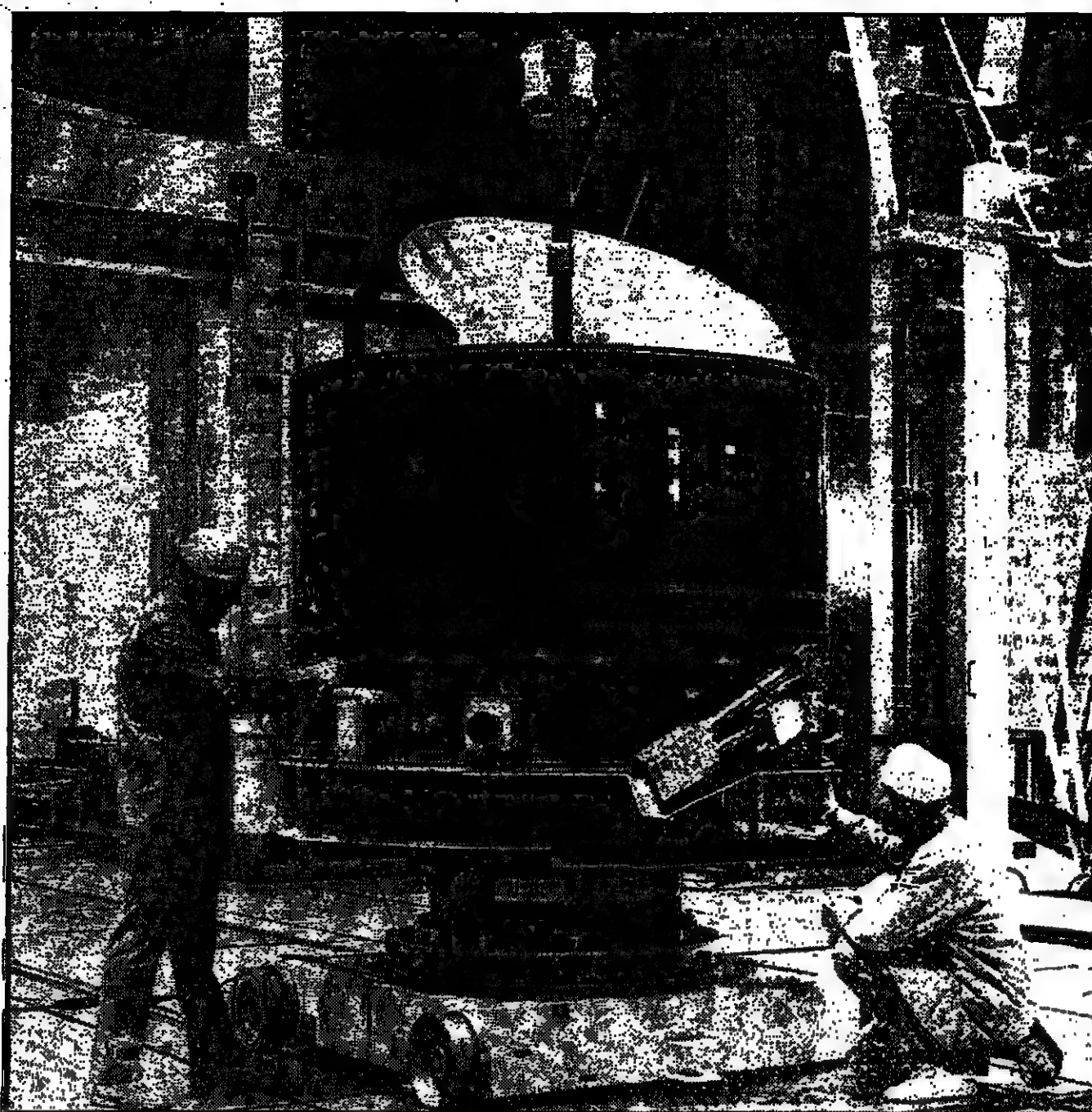
In contrast Halley's visits are so distinctive that with the recent unearthing of references to the Halley visit of BC 164 in Babylonian cuneiform tablets in the archives of the British Museum, every return back to 240 BC has been observed and recorded. Once in every lifetime but ours is the first lifetime in which we have planned to visit Halley.

The science, too, is fascinating, for there have for decades been speculations and competing hypotheses, often a source of bitter dispute, about the physical structure of comets. Since the asteroid belts are believed to be in part the debris of comets which have broken up during the high stress of their journey round the sun, cometary material was initially conceived as an accretion of rock-like fragments, holding together by their own mini-gravity and orbital similarity. They are either captured when the planetary system coalesced or, as some of their eccentric orbits suggest, may have been subsequently captured by the sun's gravitational field as they journeyed through space.

But this "gravel ball" hypothesis of cometary structure cannot explain all recent ground-based observations of the behaviour of comets as they pass the sun. In any case the original simple-minded notion that the large head of a comet must be a large solid body vanished early in systematic observation when it was realised that stars are visible through it. There is no record, anywhere, of a star ever being occulted by the passage of a comet. This means that, if there is a solid nucleus, it must be small and probably less than 10 kilometres in diameter.

One hypothesis, now unfashionable but scientific fashions are as fickle as those of comets and often as devoid of good mathematics, envisages a comet as a cloud of particles (a kind of sand-bank hypothesis) whose extent would be large at the furthest reaches of orbit but would be much smaller during the solar passage. This change in cloud size would be the result of the orbital characteristics of the particles which, held in a cluster lightly by their own mini-gravity, would necessarily cross each others' orbits during the solar passage thus creating a much denser particle cloud for a short period.

The currently favoured hypothesis, developed by Professor Fred Whipple in the 1950s, is that a comet is in part a cloud of minute particles but that these are associated with an essential cometary heart — a nucleus which may or may not be spherical and which consists of a mixture of small particles (dust) and ice (water plus frozen gases such as methane and ammonia) in the form of a giant snowball a few kilometres in diameter. Known as the "dirty snowball" hypothesis this fits together with an associated hypothesis that well beyond the furthest planets there exists a vast belt of orbiting cometary nuclei — many



millions of dirty snowballs — whose position in the complex gravitational shifts at the limits of the solar field means that some get pulled into the solar system and some go elsewhere. This cloud of dirty snowballs — the Oort Cloud — is inferred in part from the limits of known cometary orbits. It remains, however, hypothetical.

But the "dirty snowball" at the heart of comet Halley, if indeed such a bizarre object exists, is about to be inspected. The Giotto spacecraft travelling through the cometary cloud at a combined velocity of about 68 kilometres a second (rather better than 150,000 miles an hour) should pass within 500 km of the heart of the comet on March 13, 1986.

Its Franco-German camera system, operating at four wavelengths and built on the assumption that it is possible to photograph through the cometary cloud — which may be quite dense near the nucleus — should relay revealing pictures of the presence or absence of the giant snowball. In the meantime a battery of other experiments will be looking at the cometary particles, at its gaseous composition, at its plasma tail (which points away from the sun) and at its bow-wave and a host of other characteristics.

Comets, in fact, have two tails, a narrow central region

which appears to reflect sunlight and is thought to comprise small dust particles, and a much wider region of hot gas (plasma). Although seen as flat tails from earth these are, of course, conical in form, driven off the comet and heated by direct solar radiation and by the solar wind.

If you are wondering how a snowball of any kind can survive repeated close passages of the sun the answer is that the nucleus is spinning. In the case of Halley only about 0.3 per cent of its time is spent in conditions where melting can occur and that the process of sublimation is very demanding of energy. It is estimated that the radius of the comet's icy nucleus would be reduced by only a metre or two on each visit to the sun. Thus it can last for a very long time.

Those who remember, a decade or so ago, a seemingly foolproof way of destroying incoming missiles by putting a cloud of particles in their way, thus eroding them through high velocity impact in matter of a second or two, might wonder how a spacecraft can survive travel through a cometary particle cloud at better than 150,000 miles an hour — much faster than any of your missiles.

Since at this velocity a particle whose mass is less than a tenth of a gram can penetrate

about 10 centimetres of armour, it might seem that Giotto is necessarily carrying more protection than useful payload.

Not so: Giotto is equipped with shielding but, instead of comprising a single thick sheet, it consists of two separated layers. Any particle striking the outer sheet (up to about a tenth of a gram which is the largest expected to be encountered in any numbers) will vapourise the outer sheet at the point of impact and also vapourise itself. The resulting high velocity puff of vapour will travel toward the second shield, expanding rapidly as it goes. By the time it arrives, a mere micro-second or two later, its energy will be spread over a much larger area than in the original impact and will therefore present no problems for a relatively thin shield. An elegant solution to an ugly problem and one which probably explains why dust cloud defence systems never went beyond the proposal stage. Ingeniously, the outer shield is used as a detector for a British experiment measuring particle sizes.

With the £34 million prime construction contract now almost completed, the array of experiments now being tested in their final positions, and the preparations for launch well under way, Project Giotto (whose total cost is

about £90 million) is very much a reality. There are two Russian spacecraft, Vega 1 and 2, already on their way to intercept Halley, followed closely by a pathfinder Japanese spacecraft (MS-TS) which will serve as a guide for the Japanese Planet-A Halley probe to be launched in August. International astronomical organisations have made and are now carrying out their coordinated plans for observation of Halley from the earth through a battery of large instruments — optical, spectroscopic, radio and infra-red — and the amateur astronomers (whose cometary observations and discoveries normally dominate the field) are not only gearing up for the event but growing rapidly in numbers as interest in Halley draws new amateurs into the arena.

In the midst of all this Giotto will be launched, to arrive close to the nucleus when the comet is at its most active. If cometary material has really been in deep-freeze at the outer fringes of the solar system for 4½ billion years, then comets might tell us something about our beginnings. But, with Halley due to become visible through powerful binoculars in a month or so — at least from a decently dark place — who cares about that? It is here, now, like Everest. Let's climb it, easy or not.

## Comet timetable

July 2: Launch Window for Giotto opens. The probe has to be launched before August 12 if it is to fulfil its planned investigations.

August: Halley may become visible as a dim fuzzy object to moderately powerful amateur-owned telescopes and will steadily increase in brightness over the next few months.

August 14: Launch window opens for Japanese Planet-A Halley Probe.

September onward: The US International Cometary Explorer probe (ICE) reaches the comet Giacobini-Zinner to make observations that, valuable in their own right, will also be used in the interpretation and calibration of Giotto experimental observations.

October 14: Draconid meteor shower — believed to be debris from comet Giacobini-Zinner — reaches its maximum.

October 20: Orionid meteor shower — debris from comet Halley — reaches its maximum.

Nov. 27: Closest approach to earth of Halley on its first passage through the ecliptic.

December onward: Halley may be visible to the naked eye in Britain. By the end of January 1986 the comet will be lost in the evening twilight, becoming invisible as it passes behind the sun during February. When it emerges from behind the sun the comet will be too far south to be seen from Northern latitudes.

End Feb: Halley emerges from behind sun.

March 8: Vega 1 flies past Halley at a distance of about 10,000 km from the nucleus.

March 8: Japan's Planet-A probe flies past at a distance of about 200,000 km.

March 8: Vega 2 flies past Halley, at 10,000 km or closer.

March 13-14: Giotto spacecraft intercepts Halley at midnight GMT, approaching to within about 500 km from nucleus. At this time the relative velocity will be 68 km/sec.

April 11: Halley, again passing through the ecliptic, makes its closest approach to earth — about 38 million miles. During April observers in the Southern Hemisphere will have the best views of the comet during this visit. Curiously, the closest recorded approach of the comet to the earth occurred on April 11, in AD 837.

May 5: The Eta Aquarid meteor shower, believed to comprise material ejected from comet Halley, reaches its maximum.

Mid-May: Halley ceases to be visible to the naked eye. Perhaps some of us will see it again when it returns (all being well) in 2061.

A professional international astronomical Halley watch has been operating since Halley returned to view almost 18 months ago, based on national astronomical committees (in Britain the Comet Halley UK Coordinating Committee — CHUKCO), to which information from amateur astronomers is being channelled by national bodies (in this country The British Astronomical Association).



Learning to be more cheerful? Richard Nixon in 1948 (left) and (right) enjoying a Presidential joke with Mr. Brainiac

## Why smiling could be good for you

Perhaps there is a subtle chemical relationship between our moods and our facial expressions. Robert Temple explains



IT IS POSSIBLE that our facial expressions cause us to feel emotions, rather than merely serving to express them. This is the basis of a theory recently proposed in the American Journal of Science by American psychologist, R. B. Zajonc, of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. The idea was first suggested in 1907 by an obscure French doctor named (I believe) Waynbaum, whose book, Human Physiology, Its Mechanism and Social Role, sank without trace until recently rediscovered by Zajonc.

Waynbaum in many ways was ahead of his time, anticipating such things as the steady state of the cerebral blood flow. His theory of facial expression was intended to remedy the inadequacies of the theory previously set forth by Charles Darwin in his book, The Expression Of The Emotions In Man And Animals, which is still available in paperback reprint (University of Chicago Press, £8.50). Darwin had been more interested in showing up his theory of evolution by appealing to facial expression for its adaptive functions. But, as Waynbaum pointed out, what is adaptive about showing one's face to an enemy or one's face to an intruder? Clearly, nothing other than survival — being served here.

Human beings have 80 facial muscles, on average, though some people lack crucial ones, such as the risorius muscle which extends the angle of the mouth. But why, do

we need these muscles? What purpose is served by our expressing our faces such a wide variety of attitudes and feelings? It has recently been discovered that the nervous impulses for assumed or "acted" facial expressions come from an entirely different set of nerves from that of spontaneous facial expressions. This in itself is a curious discovery which from most points of view would be inexplicable. But it fits nicely with Zajonc's revised version of the old Waynbaum theory of expression, which suggests that the spontaneous expressions are the ones which give us the more intense feelings.

Waynbaum had suggested that since the face and the brain received blood from the same source, namely the common carotid artery, the face was a kind of reservoir into and from which blood could flow to keep the amount of blood in the brain steady. This would in turn effect our emotional states and feelings. As Zajonc points out, this idea is not tenable in its crude form because the cerebral blood flow has been found to be so steady that it had not altered in experiments with subjects who had violently exercised for ten minutes, and who were huffing and puffing with their hearts pounding.

But Waynbaum's idea may well apply in a more subtle form. Zajonc maintains. He thinks that the constriction or release of blood vessels in the face by the movements of

facial muscles, pressed as they are against the bones, cause changes of small amounts of regional blood flow in certain brain areas, fractionally raising or lowering brain temperature in selected places by less than a degree. This in turn, he believes, triggers the release or the suppression of certain brain chemicals which either make us feel good or make us feel lousy.

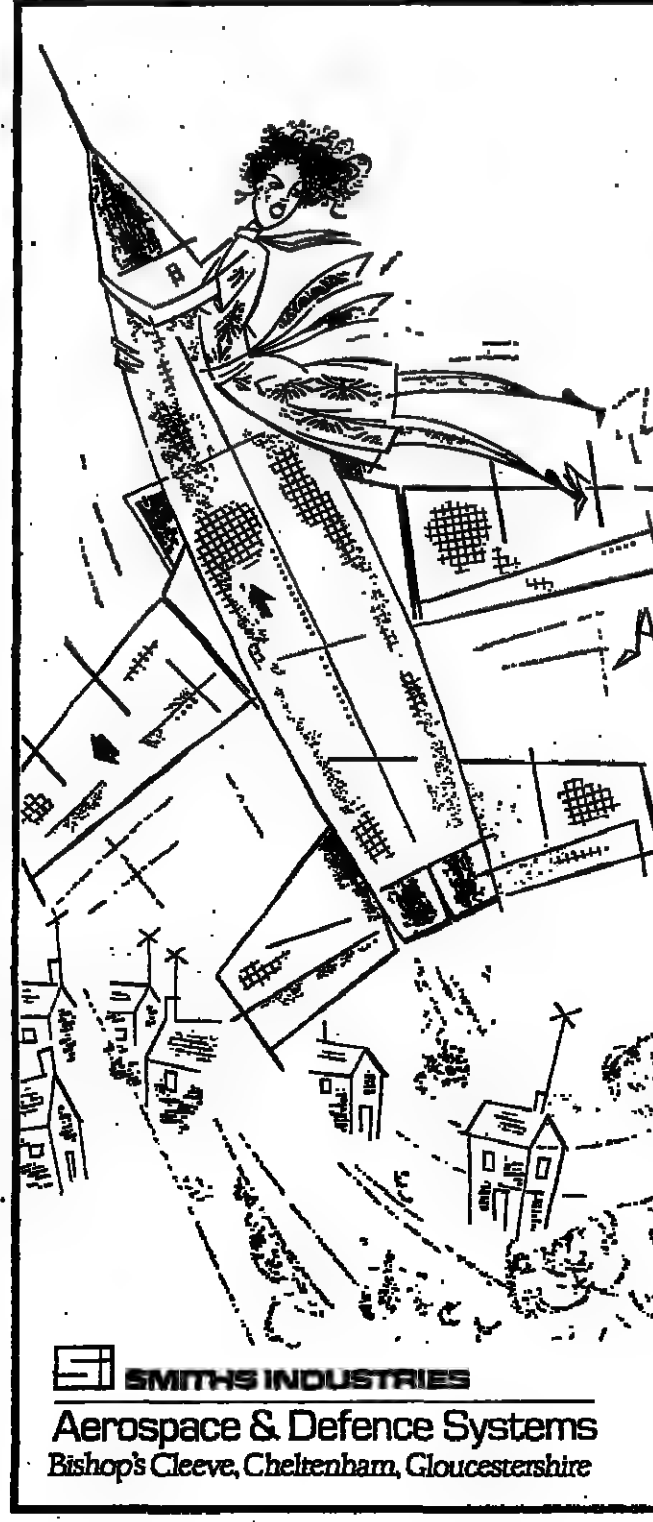
Zajonc actually believes that people who go around smiling all the time feel happier because the smiles are triggering the production of "happy" brain chemicals. And we all know sourpusses who not only frown all the time but are bad company as well. Zajonc thinks they are making themselves dreary by looking dreary.

Many hitherto unanswered questions about facial expression are answered in Zajonc's theory. Facial expression is a means of achieving empathy between individuals. The reason why we make our faces form expressions to match those of characters in films is that by doing so, we are feeling more empathetically the experiences of the characters we are watching. This makes not only for richer subjective human experience, but for more harmonious relations between people, since we are better able to understand what other people are going through.

As for uncontrollable surges of blood in the face of blushing, it is an outlet of ex-

cess blood which would otherwise go to the brain, and which is sidetracked into the face. Blushing occurs when people are embarrassed and wish to flee, but cannot do so because of social decorum or timidity. So the excess blood which would normally be needed to aid flight floods the facial vessels as its means of escape, to preserve the brain. Likewise, pallor occurs when the brain needs more blood, such as intensive thinking or concentration; it merely takes blood from the face.

Zajonc amusingly states that "Waynbaum's faith in his theory led him to assert that if the main carotid artery branched off not at the neck but at the shoulders, we would express our emotions with our arms and bluish with our shoulders." Clearly, Zajonc's revision of Waynbaum's theory is sound. We should not just shrug off, even though we blush with our faces and not our shoulders. Zajonc presents several suggestions for experimental testing of his theory. And he says that depressives might be made to feel more cheerful if they were given the right facial exercises, such as forcing themselves to smile more. He even thinks that the reason why migraine sufferers often lick their lips is to ameliorate the funny muscles. There is much in Zajonc's theory which should be tested, considering that if it be true, it could benefit large numbers of people — manic depressives, social misfits, unsuccessful salesmen, and jittery lovers, to name but a few.



At Smiths Industries in Cheltenham, 'leading edge' is not a term we bandy round lightly. Ever since 1911, when we supplied the famous Blackburn B1 with its tachometer, we've remained in the avionics forefront. Head up displays, head down displays and fuel saving auto-throttles are just some of the products that our systems people are taking even further. If, like them, you never want to get left behind, advance to the nearest telephone, and call FREEPHONE 9341 or alternatively, write to Duncan Westerman, Personnel Manager at the address shown below.

## SYSTEMS ENGINEERS

To work on systems design and integration using microprocessor technology — translating customer briefs into definitive systems. Avionics experience would be an advantage, while good communication skills and the ability to work off-site when needed are essential.

## DIGITAL DESIGNERS

You should have microprocessor experience and be familiar with LSTTL, CMOS and NMOS. A background in circuit design is essential and for the senior positions this would ideally have been gained in an avionics/military environment. A relevant electronics degree would be preferred.

IF SMITHS INDUSTRIES ARE OUT THERE IN FRONT, WHY SHOULDN'T I BE?

SMITHS INDUSTRIES  
Aerospace & Defence Systems  
Bishop's Cleeve, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire





## BT's Hi-tech Centre takes off at Heathrow

### SENIOR MVS SYSTEMS PROGRAMMERS — Up to £16K

Must have at least two years' solid experience in MVS systems programming. Experience in one or more of JES2, VTAM, CICS, DBMS, capacity planning or performance monitoring would be a distinct asset.

### SYSTEMS PROGRAMMERS — Up to £13.5K

Must have at least twelve months' IBM experience — ideally in a technical support role in MVS, CICS or DBMS environment.

**This way for IBM skills**

Clearly, this huge IBM potential must be harnessed and that's why BT are now in the market for more MVS talents. Ambitious professionals who want to join our small but highly talented team. Men and women who deserve the scope, prospects and earning potential which BT can offer.

To qualify you've got to be good. You must be highly motivated and single-minded in your commitment to develop your skills in line with the sophisticated needs of our demanding user market. In return we will provide training to stretch your potential and keep you up-to-date with new technology.

### SYSTEMS PROGRAMMERS — Up to £13.5K

Close to London Airport, Britain's greatest computer user has one of the most powerful IBM bureaux in the country, serving up to 6000 on-line TSO users.

Recently upgraded to an IBM 3084Q system running MVS, 370, VM HPO and MVS XA, under VM XA, there's no doubting BT's total commitment to leading edge technology.

You will be working in one of several teams supporting not only the bureau at Heathrow but also providing central technical support for many of BT's other large 308X MVS systems and numerous 4300 systems sited throughout the UK. These systems run an enormous variety of applications — BT is already one of the UK's major users of CICS and DBMS. With extensive use of JES2, VTAM, NCP and NPSI, British Telecom really is a potent attraction for all ambitious Systems Programmers.

**So close**

Harmondsworth — literally minutes from Heathrow's terminals — is an excellent location. We are only half an hour from the West End but, thanks to direct M4 and M25 links, we have some of the most beautiful Thames Valley countryside on our doorstep.

Why fight your way through the London rush hour when you could work so much closer to home?

Indemnity, if you want to move house and name — BT relocation programme may be able to help.

**So convenient**

Harmondsworth — literally minutes from Heathrow's terminals — is an excellent location. We are only half an hour from the West End but, thanks to direct M4 and M25 links, we have some of the most beautiful Thames Valley countryside on our doorstep.

Why fight your way through the London rush hour when you could work so much closer to home?

Indemnity, if you want to move house and name — BT relocation programme may be able to help.

**MEET THE TEAM**

Pick up your phone and arrange to meet the BT team. We'll be holding Open Evenings at the Ambassador Suite, The Excel, 12th June and 13th June. The Excel is at the Harmondsworth Hotel, Drury Lane, London W20 2JL. Thursday 13th June between 3.30 p.m. and 8.30 p.m. or Michelle Giles on 01-432 9076 and let's talk about your future with BT.

If you cannot come on these evenings, simply write to us at any time. Room 8119, Tenter House, 25 Moorfields, London EC2Y 9TH. Please quote reference G17.

**British TELECOM**

## RELIABILITY ENGINEERING

The National Centre of Systems Reliability, part of the Safety and Reliability Directorate of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority pioneered the development and application of methods assessing the reliability of plants and components and is in the forefront of new developments in the reliability field.

### Reliability Engineers

#### THE JOBS

Experienced Process Plant and Mechanical Engineers with a real interest in the developing field of quantified system reliability assessment are needed to assess the reliability and safety of a variety of advanced nuclear and non-nuclear engineering systems. There are good opportunities to move around a wide range of industries in the UK and abroad.

#### THE QUALIFICATIONS

The work requires an Honours Degree (or equivalent) in an engineering or related subject or Corporate Membership of a Senior Professional Institution. Some understanding of reliability methods would be useful but appropriate training will be available. Several years' experience is required in a large modern process plant or other large scale complex industrial plant.

#### THE REWARDS

Appointments will be considered as a Professional and Technology Officer Grade I for those with several years' experience or as a Professional Technology Officer Grade II for those with shorter experience.

Salaries are currently under review and there are good opportunities for gaining wider experience and promotion. Leave arrangements are generous and assistance with relocation expenses may be offered, where appropriate.

For an application form and further information, please write to the address below specifying Reliability Engineers (SRD 42).

### Reliability Technologists

#### THE JOBS

There are exciting opportunities for people currently engaged in computer sciences, applied statistics, and engineering activities to become involved in new and challenging areas of reliability technology.

You will have the opportunity to make a positive contribution to the development and application of state-of-the-art techniques in the following areas:

- computer aided reliability analysis;
- systems failure analysis;
- reliability modelling;
- computer software reliability;
- human reliability factors.

You would join one of a number of small groups currently engaged in activities which include development and application of hardware and software reliability models, CAD techniques to aid design and assessment of systems, risk analysis of complex designs, and evaluation of the ergonomics of control room designs.

The techniques developed will be used in a wide range of

projects from risk assessment of nuclear plant to availability assessment of offshore oil rig production platforms.

#### THE QUALIFICATIONS

Applicants (men or women) should have an Honours Degree or equivalent, in Engineering, Physics, Chemistry or a Computer-related subject, or Corporate Membership of a Senior Professional Institution.

Experience of reliability safety assessment would be useful, but is not essential and training will be available. It is important that applicants should be innovative and capable of initiating and progressing work without close supervision.

#### THE REWARDS

Appointments will be as a Professional and Technology Officer Grade I or Grade II. Salaries are currently under review. Grading and starting salary will depend on relevant experience. Leave arrangements are generous and assistance with relocation expenses may be offered, where appropriate. There are good opportunities to gain wider experience and promotion.

For an application form and further information, please write to the address below specifying Reliability Technologists (SRD 43).

### IT Reliability

#### THE JOBS

We offer interesting new opportunities to become involved in challenging areas of reliability assessment applied to information technology. The Centre has a major role in international projects focused on the reliability of software and a variety of work on the assessment of the safety reliability and availability of information technology equipment in a wide range of industries. Tasks will include development of databases and research into modelling and assessment of the reliability of systems containing software. There will be opportunities for travel in the UK and to Europe.

#### THE QUALIFICATIONS

The work requires people who are innovative and can show initiative. You should have a degree in an appropriate technical subject or Corporate Membership of a Senior Professional Institution. It would be useful, but not essential, to have some experience of safety/reliability assessment or of software development, data base construction or application of information technology. Appropriate training will be available.

#### THE REWARDS

Appointments will be as a Professional and Technology Officer Grade I or II. Grading and starting salary will depend on relevant experience. Leave arrangements are generous, and assistance with relocation expenses may be offered, where appropriate. There are good opportunities to gain wider experience and promotion.

For an application form and further information, please write to the address below specifying Information Technology Reliability (SRD 45).

#### THE PLACE

The posts are at Culcheth near Warrington in Cheshire. The area features convenient motorway links, easy access to main centres and some of the most attractive countryside in the North West, and a variety of housing and schools.

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT, G,  
UNITED KINGDOM ATOMIC ENERGY AUTHORITY  
SAFETY & RELIABILITY DIRECTORATE  
WICKSHAW LANE, CULCHETH,  
WARRINGTON, CHESHIRE WA9 4NE  
TEL: WARRINGTON 51244  
(Ext. 1409 or 7332)

## SAFETY AND RELIABILITY DIRECTORATE

## Planning Consultants

c. £19,000 tax-free

Middle East

Required urgently for a major Middle East contract involving transport and major port operations. Challenging and rewarding positions, candidates with overseas experience preferred.

**Transport Economist** Required to undertake strategic development planning, economic analysis, all aspects of port transportation and freight forecasting. Candidates must have a post-graduate degree in Economics (or related subject) and a minimum of 10 years experience as Transport Economist/Consultant. Reports to Director, Research Development & Planning. Ref. 8.2.1.A.

**Statistician (Operations Research)** Required to undertake OR studies on all aspects of port operations, development of quantitative forecasting and planning models. Candidates must have post-graduate degree in appropriate subject, 10 years experience as a Statistician/OR Consultant (preferably with shipping/transportation projects). Ref. 8.2.1.B.

**Project Planner** Required to undertake project studies in all aspects of port operations, resource utilisation and planning/control, including management information systems. Candidates must have appropriate degree and 10 years functional experience (preferably with shipping/transportation background). Ref. 8.2.1.C.

All candidates, aged 30-45, must have the ability to produce high standard reports and work within tight deadlines, (examples of past work will be required at interview). Positions are on bachelor status, with regular paid leave and usual overseas benefits including free medical cover and excellent accommodation.

Please write, giving full but concise career details to: Confidential Reply Service, Ref. BSP9220, Austin Knight Advertising Limited, London W1A 1DS.

Applications are forwarded to the client concerned, therefore companies in which you are not interested should be listed in a covering letter to the Confidential Reply Supervisor.

**Austin Knight Advertising**

## Poultry Research Programme Senior role for Scientist

**West Country to £15,678**  
The Food Research Institute — Bristol, is an expanding organisation within the Agricultural and Food Research Council, at the forefront of research and development, exploring new and novel technology for practical use in the UK meat industry.

As part of its on-going poultry programme, there is now a vacancy for a Scientist to lead, and be responsible for, research into all aspects of technological quality control. Among challenging responsibilities, the work involves establishing the scientific basis for further developments with particular emphasis on processed products from turkey. Close collaboration with scientists, food technologists and the industry is essential.

As a research scientist, you will have a first or good second-class honours degree in Food Technology, Food Science, Applied Biochemistry or other relevant discipline — and preferably a PhD. You should have at least four years' post-qualifying experience, preferably of the poultry industry and/or commercial meat or food product manufacture.

The post is based in the West Country, south of Bristol. Starting salary will be at the level of Principal Scientific Officer, between £11,787 and £15,678. Benefits include non-contributory pension scheme.

For further details and an application form, please contact, quoting Reference 857, The Personnel Officer, Food Research Institute — Bristol, Langford, Bristol BS18 7DY. Tel: Churchill (0934) 852661.

**FOOD RESEARCH INSTITUTE — BRISTOL**

## Interact RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

## ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES IN CANADA

Our Canadian research and development company is seeking qualified research staff for our artificial intelligence division. Interact is an established (incorporated 1976) science and engineering, research and development company with experience in numerical modelling, computer design, design science and instrumentation.

The new artificial intelligence division is interested in fostering researchers in basic applied research. Individuals employed in this company will be encouraged to publish their work in learned journals and maintain links with universities. The artificial intelligence group is supported by a 30-member multidisciplinary professional staff including physicists, mathematicians, psychologists, engineers and computer scientists. We are currently developing expert system tools, knowledge acquisition methodologies and applications in ocean science, geoscience, agriculture and medicine. We would be interested in receiving applications from researchers holding either the PhD or MSc degree with background or experience in the following:

- Expert Systems
- Knowledge Acquisition
- Knowledge Representation
- Machine Learning
- Natural Language Understanding
- Cognitive Science
- Intelligent User Interfaces

Researchers interested in full-time employment, part-time employment or contract work are encouraged to forward their curriculum vitae and letters of employment to:

Dr B. A. Schaeffer or Dr B. J. Smith  
Interact Research and Development Ltd  
4222 Commerce Circle  
Victoria, BC V2C 6S2, CANADA

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Telephone:  
LONDON 01-276 2332  
MANCHESTER 061-632 7200

## Electronics Engineers

Walk straight into a more exciting future.

If you are an Electronics Engineer with analogue and digital circuit design experience, why not join us for an informal talk? We will be at the following hotels:-

The Cambridge Post House Hotel, Lakewood Bridge Road, Impington, Cambridge, on Monday 10th June, and — The Marks Tey Hotel, London Road, Marks Tey, Colchester, on Tuesday 11th June, between 4 pm and 8.30 pm.

If you can't make it but would like to know more, write to Laurie Deadman, Personnel Officer, Smiths Industries Aerospace & Defence Systems Ltd., Winchester Road, Basingstoke, Hants. RG22 6HP or phone him on Basingstoke (0256) 473191.

**SMITHS INDUSTRIES**  
Aerospace & Defence Systems Ltd.

## WANDSWORTH AND SOUTHWARK CARING HOUSES TRUSTS

## TWO ADDITIONAL WORKERS REQUIRED

for the above projects caring for men with a history of mental illness and homelessness. The houses provide stable homes for men previously from psychiatric hospitals and night shelters. The workers will need to give support with problems, be responsible for day-to-day running of the houses and liaison with outside agencies, ie: DHSS, Day Centres, Hospitals and Night Shelters.

Qualifications are not essential, but relevant experience in this or a related field is required.

Salary £9,202-£10,078 p.a. 26-29 NAC Scale. Please write with full c.v. and names of two referees enclosing SAE to: Graham Parr, Bandway Shelter, PO Box 374, Bandway, London SW8.

## CAMRASO TECHNICAL LIAISON

In order to expand an already well-established consultancy service, Camraso is seeking to appoint several Technical Liaison Officers to develop new markets within the cleaning industry. Applicants should be educated to degree level or equivalent and should ideally be acquainted with the industry. Send full cv to: Mr J. Burrows, Camraso, Wira House, West Park Ring Road, Leeds LS16 5GL.

## LOUGHBOROUGH UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

## Ergonomics and Human Factors in Information Technology

The HUSAT Research Centre is one of Europe's foremost centres of University research and consultancy in the field of ergonomics and human factors in information technology. It has enjoyed considerable growth in recent years, and a number of senior posts have been newly created. Applications are now invited from suitably qualified persons for the following appointments:

### Specialist in Human Factors Software/Dialogue Design

This post requires knowledge and experience in applying specialist information in human factors software/dialogue design. The post will also involve assisting the project managers and system designers of key HUSAT clients with training in these subjects.

### Specialist in User Requirements Analysis and Systems Evaluation

This post requires knowledge and experience in defining user requirements, analysing job design requirements and evaluating systems from the stand-point of the users. The successful applicant will work closely on these issues with key HUSAT clients, and must be capable of working with designers and users participating in systems design.

### Project Manager — Alvey Large Scale Demonstrator (ALSD) Project

The person appointed will manage HUSAT's contribution to the Alvey led ALSD project. In addition to experience in managing project teams, the applicant will require knowledge and experience in the ergonomics/human factors of speech recognition and its implementation in systems design.

### Project Manager — Large European Project

This post involves managing a team of up to 10 HUSAT people on a project being conducted with partners in the UK, France, Italy, West Germany and Holland. It is principally concerned with developing a comprehensive design, sale, installation and use of IT products. It requires experience of contributing to IT product design, and managing projects and people.

Salary will vary dependent on applicant's age, qualifications and experience, but will be on University Research Scale Range II £11,205 — £14,925 or Range III £14,125 — £17,785 (both under review). Contracts will be up to three years duration in the first instance. Further information and application forms may be obtained from: Mr D. G. Davies, Executive Director, HUSAT Research Centre, The Elms, Elms Grove, Loughborough, Leicestershire. Telephone 0509 212041.

## SECRETARY

We are a busy, medium sized architectural office in WCV and require a secretary with an architectural or associated experience. Some book-keeping and word processing knowledge would also be advantageous. If you have the ability to work on your own initiative, please send your cv stating your salary requirements to: Fortham Wembley Associates, 30 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3EG.

## WORK IN LEISURE

PGI offers opportunities to work with children or teenagers in a variety of roles including: teaching, tutoring, mentoring, coaching, sports, and general assistance. We are looking for enthusiastic, reliable, and motivated individuals who can provide a positive role model and support. Please send your cv to: PGI, 100 Victoria Road, London W14 9JF. Tel: 0181 733 1111.





If the Government wants computer research to go anywhere, it had better spend on tomorrow's inventors as well as today's children at a Warrington school, pictured by Don McPhee

With the stakes as high as they are, we'd better get artificial intelligence right first time. The Government could help, argues Keith Devlin

## The ultimate intelligence test

AN editorial in one of the Fleet Street papers not long ago ended, apropos the teachers' pay dispute, with the words: "We hope that hell freezes over before the Government gives in to their demands." Taking the not unreasonable view that in Mrs Thatcher's Britain, these newspapers are as accurate a reflection of current government thinking as Pravda is of the view from the Kremlin, it would seem that the substance of cry which is the subject of this excellent and highly readable book, this, as the book's subtitle informs us, is "machine intelligence and human knowledge." But, after providing the reader with a stirring, if not provocative account of what the subject known generally as artificial intelligence can offer the human species in the long term, the authors give a brief catalogue of the treatment of practically all innovative science at the hands of British governments.

Not that school teaching is the subject of this excellent and highly readable book, this, as the book's subtitle informs us, is "machine intelligence and human knowledge." But, after providing the reader with a stirring, if not provocative account of what the subject known generally as artificial intelligence can offer the human species in the long term, the authors give a brief catalogue of the treatment of practically all innovative science at the hands of British governments.

In 1830, the Duke of Wellington said, of inventors, "There are thousands of them at present in England as well as I believe elsewhere, the offspring of the march of intellect. Their object is money which, please God, they shall not get from the Public Treasury."

Michie and Johnston follow up this gem (which could equally come from the lips of present day incumbents of offices of power) with one of their own: "The cosmetic application of codeword is an art for which Britain's public men and women have long been renowned." As with the teachers (the suppliers of tomorrow's inventors and innovators), so with the research workers of today.

"Aha," you might cry, "but what about the Alvey Programme? Wasn't that set up to provide just the stimulus which was required? Well, no, it wasn't really. The Government considered it because of the highly dubious perceived threat from the Japanese fifth generation project. It is not at all certain that there will be the sustained support of long term, pure research which must surely precede any significant future developments in the field of artificial intelligence. It should, however, be said that, remarkably for a venture such as this, the people in charge of the project actually do seem to know what they are doing."

Having started with the end of Michie and Johnston's book, what of the preceding nine chapters? The first thing to say is that it is not at all typical computer book. True, there is an appendix which gives a brief account of modern computer technology, but I am not sure that I agree with the authors' assumption that anything it says is a necessary prerequisite for the main body of the text: the book is too well written for that.

Donald Michie is one of the great figures in British computing. A junior colleague of Alan Turing, he was Professor of Machine Intelligence at the University of Edinburgh from 1967 until 1984, and is currently executive director of the Turing Institute in Strathclyde. Rory Johnston is a science journalist with a background in the computer industry.

Though there is a chapter on computer art, the book's title is, I think, a bit misleading.

When you read the book you realise that by "creation" they mean the creation of knowledge, new knowledge. How a computer could create genuinely new knowledge is indicated in general terms, but not in any way likely to lose the average reader of this page. But it is with the sociological impact of such a development that the book spends most of its time. One of the central themes is that computers must do much of their thinking for humans do; otherwise all sorts of catastrophes might result.

Chapter three illustrates this point. Within an eight month period during 1979-80, three blue alerts were sent out to the United States forces that the country was under attack from Soviet missiles, all stemming from the NORAD control centre inside Cheyenne Mountain, Colorado. (A failure in a single integrated circuit was the cause of one of these false alarms).

So far, human intervention has prevented nuclear calamity. But if the systems keep on increasing in their complexity, how long can we rely on this safety factor? When the

nuclear power station at Three Mile Island developed a fault in March 1979, the control system worked perfectly.

The problem was that the system provided so much information that the operators had no idea what to do first, with the result that what they did made matters worse by the minute. To be of any use in such a situation, control systems need to be designed to communicate with human beings, to think or their terms.

Michie and Johnston provide numerous other instances of this kind. They are not prophets of doom, nor are they in any way arguing against the development of thinking machines: quite the opposite. What they are saying is that with the stakes as high as they are, we'd better get it right first time. If you want to find out how things stand in AI at the present time, how they are likely to stand in the future, and what impact this development will have on us all, this is the book for you. But have they sent a copy to the DES?

Footnote: This article was written before the Government announced that it intended to close some universities.

The first Alvey Conference is to be held in Edinburgh at the end of the month. Anthony Tucker explains what the Alvey programme is all about

## Pointing researchers in the right direction

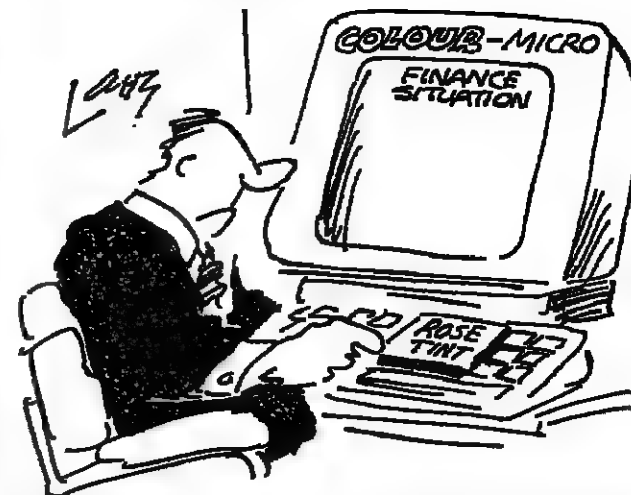
WHEN the boffins of the Alvey Directorate heard that there was to be a conference after only 18 months of Alvey activity, their reaction was to ask why to complain, justifiably, that there was too much to do in too short a time to get involved with conferences. But the conference will make everyone in this unfamiliar (in Britain) world of directed research programmes pause to take stock. Is it working? How is it working and are the goodies beginning to come in?

For most of us the big question is what is Alvey all about and why is it a directorate — with highly expert internal referees and coordinators — operating in the Department of Trade and Industry spending large sums of R & D money whose more familiar pathways would be academic? The answer is that it was felt, at the Cabinet Office level (and even slightly higher) that it was time Britain took a leaf from the Japanese textbook on how to manage critical research areas. The technique is to pump substantial sums into immediately pre-commercial work in such a way that the best academics and their teams collaborate with the experts of the industrial organisations which are interested and likely to benefit. This has to be done without disrupting the engines of the long-term strategic research programme. It demands new research money.

The target, inevitably in a world dominated by technological fashion and hence the market place, is the cluster of neatly labelled areas which comprise the cutting edges of the next generation of computers and computing — very large scale integrated circuits, intelligent knowledge-based systems and so on. With the Science and Engineering Research Council (SERC) already substantially into the area at least in a strategic way, it might seem that all Alvey would do is divert expertise from one kind of problem to another. That is not what is happening.

First there is the new money. Over its first 5 year period the Alvey programme will allocate about £350 million of project support money of which almost 85 per cent will be provided on a shared £ for £ basis by industry and either the DTI or the Ministry of Defence. The remaining segment (the figures are simplified) comprises research projects already supported or selected by SERC and which meet Alvey's hard criteria.

One triumph of Alvey is the direct involvement of the MoD in a generic research programme covering areas in which — for years — they have gone it alone. A second triumph, at least for those who see directed research as a key-



stone of industrial success, is the development of project criteria and protocols which bind research teams to targets as an essential component of project fulfilment. In principle, if the goodies are not delivered then support will be withdrawn.

There are, in fact, two levels of Alvey involvement, one in which there is full industrial collaboration on a shared cost basis and a second level in which research is supported in its own right as of potential value but with an industrial "uncle." In this type of project industry provides the time and the expertise of its research arm as an advisory and steering capacity with the option of picking up the next phase of a project on a full collaborative basis. It provides an additional mesh in the catchment net which completes the spectrum of research possibilities in those industrially pre-competitive phases where academic involvement is desirable and "healthy."

It might be thought that fundamental science might suffer from collaboration with Departments and industry at so many points of the spectrum but the Alvey Directorate and the DTI say that, because the research is by definition pre-competitive there are unlikely to be problems. The question of publication is decided within each project and Alvey will be judged, not so much by the science it generates, but by its industrial utility.

Another question which worried Alvey people in the early days was whether it is possible, in highly specialised research areas, to increase the project money available by a factor of three or four and yet still be able to find first class investigators. With its very sharp in-house expertise and criteria which preclude project approval if investigators are not up to scratch, there were doubts about being able to allocate the Alvey money within the required time. It turned out that, because of slack in the academic system

(a product of underfunding from other agencies) and because, in spite of unbelievably tempting offers from abroad, Britain still has a very high quality pool of expertise in all the required areas, something like 80 per cent of the Alvey money went to new projects within the first 12 months.

Now, however, with that pool more or less absorbed, it is getting increasingly difficult, but in software engineering and other key areas it is still believed that the targets can be met. "We have a lot of good people, how long they will stay in this country is an open question. Alvey might help to keep some. In the meantime we just keep on vetting projects and seeking only the best" said one of the Alvey assessors.

It is an entirely new experiment for Britain to have a highly focussed academic programme of this kind, geared essentially to tactical targets that are defined very closely. By definition it will produce results that are strongly biased toward existing technological commitments. Thus, although technologically useful it will not produce truly critical science and it is unlikely to lay the foundations of new technologies.

It is an essential axiom of the research structure in Japan (and in West Germany and the US) where targeted programmes are more familiar, that the strategic arm of research must be kept equally healthy. Japan has only recently recognised this in an overall way, but in Britain it seems to be working well because the funding of strategic research is weak. This, perhaps, is an issue which needs to be discussed at the Edinburgh meeting.

The Alvey Conference is being held at the University of Edinburgh from June 24-27, and is being handled for the Alvey Directorate by the conference department of the British Computer Society on 01-637 0471.

Originally it was a moth. Then it became a program error. Later it turned into a costly jape. Jack Schofield considers the entomology of the bug

## A high-tech spanner in the works

BEDS certainly used to have them. Foreign embassies may be ridden with them. But today, most are found elsewhere in the micro. Examples include the first issues of the Acorn BBC B and Sinclair QL micros, and the Oric 1. Tracking down, documenting and programming round the most horrendous bugs kept early buyers of these machines entertained for months.

A typical bug was recently reported in Popular Computing Weekly. The Amstrad 464 has automatic line numbering, and the maximum length of a program line is 256 characters. However, the line number is not entered into the line buffer until you have completed the line. So, if you enter a full line, the addition of the line number makes it too long and the line is truncated. This bug has been fixed in the CPC 664.

A trickier bug in the Sinclair QL prevents you from dimensioning a string to an odd number of characters. This allows you to write joke programs with results like 5-10. A reader of the QL club magazine Quanta explains: "This is not a bug. When word size data is accessed in 8000 machine code it must start at an even address... So when you define a string with, say, seven characters (DIM word(7)), the QL gives you an extra character rather than waste it." In other words, this bug is a feature!

The problem is that computers are too complex for every possibility to be tested, and for every bug to be discovered. Companies find as many as they can, then let thousands of users spend hours of the rest. This is a powerful argument against buying machines that have not been on the market for at least 18 months. It also explains why it pays to get the latest update of any software.

By convention, the first usable code is labelled, version 1. As this is debugged, later versions are numbered 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and so on. When sufficient changes are made, the version number is incremented to 2.0, and the process begins again. Don't touch anything numbered 2.1 with a barge pole, but numbers like 2.3 and 2.1 should inspire a certain amount of confidence.

However, most bugs are created by users, owing to our inadequate understanding of what the computer is actually doing. Common problems include miscounting when a search element is included (i.e. 0 is the first element, 1 is the second, 2 is the third and so on), using for next loops incorrectly, and not being aware of the way arithmetic is done.

Every few months a magazine makes the shock horror revelation that, say, the IBM PC cannot do simple arithmetic.

The bomb was a simple text file

tic. This is usually due to ignorance of the fact that a decimal fraction cannot be represented in binary (base 2) unless it happens to be a negative power of two, like 0.125. Recurring numbers like 0.333333 are bound to be "wrong." Further "errors" may arise when some numbers are truncated while others are rounded, and when the result is converted back to decimal (base 10). If you are surprised by answer of 0.999999 or 1.000001 or worse, instead of the expected 1, it means you weren't watching what was really going on.

(But Commodore 64 and Vtc 20 owners who experiment may find these actually do have bugs in the floating point maths routines. Try a loop that starts with 1 and repeatedly divides the result by two, or a subtraction like 10.09-10.01.)

Other common bugs arise from the inadequate checking of user input. For example, there are gambling games where you can enter negative numbers as bets and thus win by losing, and golf simulations that accept decimal fractions for the choice of an iron or wood. Similar bugs are not unknown in business software, and may tempt the operators who discover them into crime.

When buying a program, enter incorrect data to see if it is correctly trapped. Otherwise you may end up paying for work done on May 36, or your business may be paralysed by a program's refusal to recognise February 29 during a leap year. In fact, as many current programs use only the last two digits of the year, I fully expect the collapse of civilisation in the year 2,000, when 99 is followed by 00.

Bugs are so hard to spot in

large programs they may be inserted deliberately — not as bugs but as "bombs" — for example, one reputable multi-national found people stole copies of its programs while attending its training courses. It therefore added a hidden routine that after the program has been loaded a certain number of times, re-formats the disc. This erases the program and any data on the same disc.

Certainly it would be possible for a programmer to insert a "bomb" like this to erase data if his name was removed from the payroll, or simply to blackmail a company.

Bugs and logic bombs are popular with hackers because — if you have a twisted sense of humour — they're fun. One programmer has a routine that, under certain conditions, simply printed the message

>System crash on every terminal. It took over a week to find, during which time all normal computing was suspended. The beauty of this particular jape was that the bomb was a simple text file. The system didn't crash (stop working correctly) at all, it merely announced that it had.

Another jape is to leave a bomb hidden in a program called something like DO NOT RUN THIS FILE. Some idiot will always run it just to see what it does, and the results are almost invariably catastrophic.

However, the funniest bugs of all are the little graphics drawings of insects that crawl around the screen while you're word processing etc. The routines to draw such bugs might be hidden in a spare space in the ROM, or loaded as a separate program for amusement. (There's a bug program for the Apple Macintosh on the Computer Services database now.)

These bugs may start as jokes on the boss — "Come and look at this new bug we've found in the ROM!" — but later they can be useful in copyright cases. You think someone has stolen your code, so you type in a call to the firm's phone number and your secret bug appears to prove you wrote it after all.

Today, joke bugs are out of fashion, but the number of real ones increases with every product launched. Nothing in computing is completely bug free.

Be awkward, insist on the best. When the fuss dies down you'll be working with a first-class typewriter.

With plenty of practical automated functions. And as much memory as you need.

Facits are quiet, comfortable and quick. What's more, when you get one

we can send along a tutor to show you how it works.

Your boss will soon notice your efficiency and the quality of the letters that you type — thanks to Facit!

You see Facit electronics aren't the best known. But they are known as the best.

Be awkward, insist on the best. When the fuss dies down you'll be working with a first-class typewriter.

With plenty of practical automated functions. And as much memory as you need.

Facits are quiet, comfortable and quick. What's more, when you get one

we can send along a tutor to show you how it works.

Your boss will soon notice your efficiency and the quality of the letters that you type — thanks to Facit!

You see Facit electronics aren't the best known. But they are known as the best.

Be awkward, insist on the best. When the fuss dies down you'll be working with a first-class typewriter.

With plenty of practical automated functions. And as much memory as you need.

Facits are quiet, comfortable and quick. What's more, when you get one

we can send along a tutor to show you how it works.

Your boss will soon notice your efficiency and the quality of the letters that you type — thanks to Facit!

You see Facit electronics aren't the best known. But they are known as the best.

Be awkward, insist on the best. When the fuss dies down you'll be working with a first-class typewriter.

With plenty of practical automated functions. And as much memory as you need.

Facits are quiet, comfortable and quick. What's more, when you get one

we can send along a tutor to show you how it works.

Your boss will soon notice your efficiency and the quality of the letters that you type — thanks to Facit!

You see Facit electronics aren't the best known. But they are known as the best.

Be awkward, insist on the best. When the fuss dies down you'll be working with a first-class typewriter.

With plenty of practical automated functions. And as much memory as you need.

Facits are quiet, comfortable and quick. What's more, when you get one

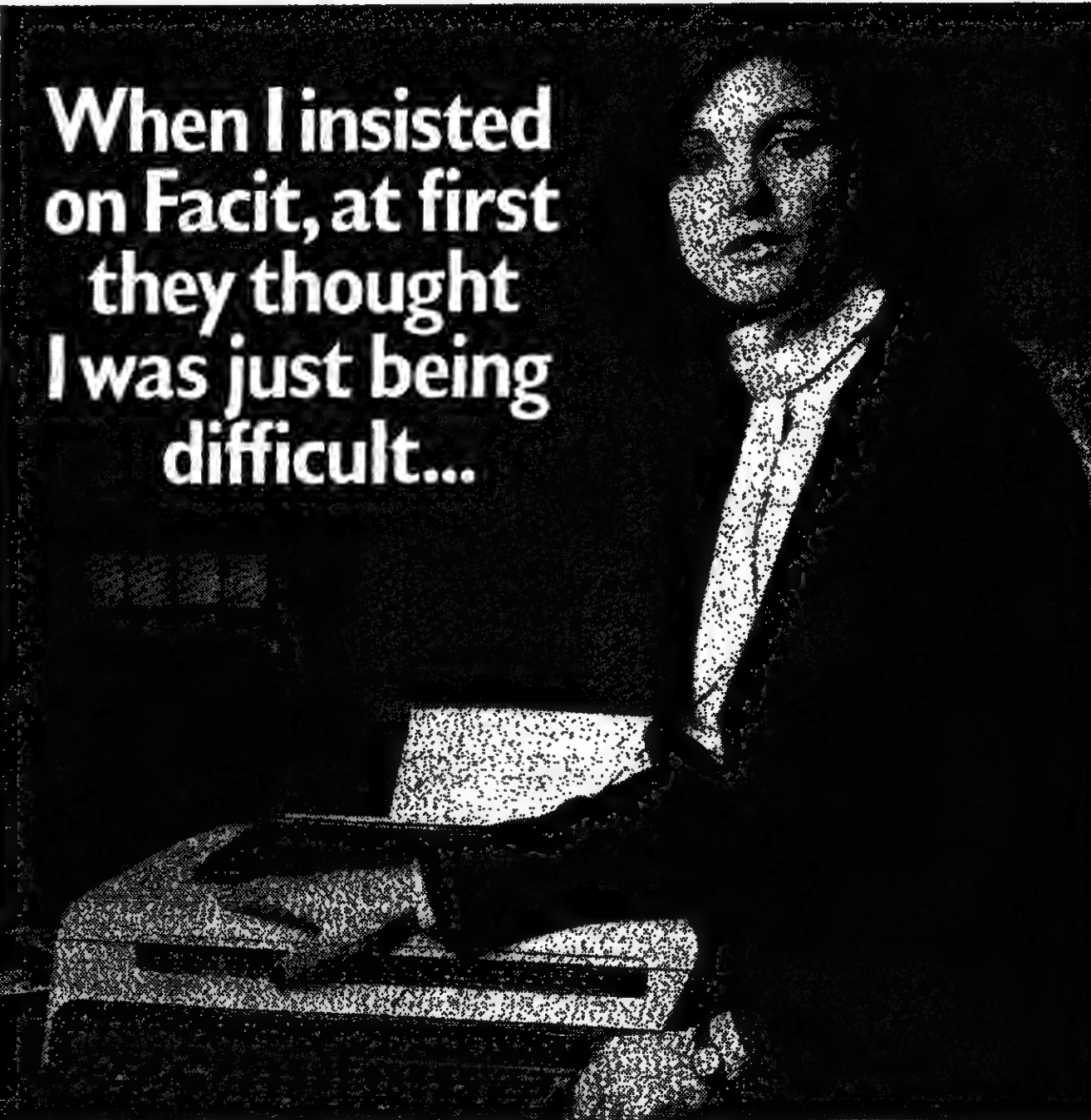
we can send along a tutor to show you how it works.

Your boss will soon notice your efficiency and the quality of the letters that you type — thanks to Facit!

You see Facit electronics aren't the best known. But they are known as the best.

Be awkward, insist on the best. When the fuss dies down you'll be working with a first-class typewriter.

With plenty of practical automated functions. And as much memory as you need.



Be awkward, insist on the best. When the fuss dies down you'll be working with a first-class typewriter.

With plenty of practical automated functions. And as much memory as you need.

Facits are quiet, comfortable and quick. What's more, when you get one

we can send along a tutor to show you how it works.

Your boss will soon notice your efficiency and the quality of the letters that you type — thanks to Facit!

You see Facit electronics aren't the best known. But they are known as the best.

Be awkward, insist on the best. When the fuss dies down you'll be working with a first-class typewriter.

With plenty of practical automated functions. And as much memory as you need.

Facits are quiet, comfortable and quick. What's more, when you get one

we can send along a tutor to show you how it works.

Your boss will soon notice your efficiency and the quality of the letters that you type — thanks to Facit!

You see Facit electronics aren't the best known. But they are known as the best.

Be awkward, insist on the best. When the fuss dies down you'll be working with a first-class typewriter.

With plenty of practical automated functions. And as much memory as you need.

Facit Electronics Ltd.

Please send more details of the Facit Electronic range:  
Name \_\_\_\_\_ Company \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Mail to: ERICSSON INFORMATION SYSTEMS LTD, Maidstone Road, Rochester, Kent ME1 3QN Tel: (0634) 402080











# Table Talk about class

E. P. Thompson on a literary critic's approach to social relations

**The Unholy Pleasure: The Idea of Social Class**, by D. N. Furbank (Oxford, £9.50).

THE FIRST sentence of Mr Furbank's book is: "People in Britain at the moment talk much to much about 'class'." So he had decided to contribute his own sum to this excess. His book is a conversation-piece, in the tradition of Table Talk.

It belongs, defiantly, to the older line of English intellectual amateurs. It proposes to solve our problems by submitting the overblown pretensions of self-important "professionals" to the rigorous, definitional interrogation "a good mind," and it ends up by solving nothing but displaying the author as being well-read and rather clever.

I make no objection to the interrogation. It is notorious that "Class" today is a place of extraordinary confusions, in which rival practitioners deploy ideological, heuristic, instrumental, structural, statistical and plainly pejorative (but masked) definitions. If any have not yet noticed this, then they should read Furbank's book.

His scatter-shot often hits the mark (for example, in exposing the hideous stretching of the garment "bourgeoisie" when it is sought to cover up the ample forms of the English "middle classes"). The first part of his book, on the Meaning of "Class", is a good emetic for ill-assorted and indigestible categories.

The trouble is that Furbank cannot bear to look directly at the object of his inquiry. Other acid critics, such as those of Alfred Cobban or of the earlier (and better) essays of J. H. Hexter, have assisted inquiry by cleaning up messy definitions. Furbank supposes the inquiry

itself to be fruitless and perhaps indecible.

In the main banquet hall historians, sociologists, critics and some (but not all) novelists carry on their garrulous and boring discourse about class. Mr Furbank sits with one or two chosen friends in an annex, making wry faces and ridiculing the gaudy feast. In the end his complacent pharisaism becomes boring also.

Furbank supposes that class does not exist as a thing, and it does not. He supposes that class naming is a transaction, and that some people name others (or themselves) as classes for pejorative or instrumental reasons. This is sometimes true.

He follows Dahrendorf in finding that Marx's theory of class is not a descriptive but a heuristic concept. "These 'classes' are necessary fictions which it is Marx and the Marxists' aim to make come true." But an analytical category is not the same as a wilful "fiction": if it was, then all anthropologists, demographers, historians, sociologists etc would have to throw up their hands and go back to Square One.

For Furbank, Square One is "introspection." Class does not exist except within the heads of theorists or else as an elaborate social game or transaction: "to study 'class', the human breast is a very good place to study it—that is to say, it must be done very considerably by introspection."

And, yes, introspection is one way of approaching the problem. Class is, among other things, a social game, and so can be gender or nationality or even race, which can be ways of deprecating the humanity of others and enhancing one's own. Since Furbank's expertise is as a literary critic he should be well-equipped to pursue

this dimension, and especially the introspection into social relations provided by the novel.

In the course of his conversation he does, indeed, have interesting perceptions about this. He has a stimulating digression on honour and *honnêteté*, for which I thank him. Yet even here his wilful amateurism hinders his own project. To move at one step from the Mediterranean code of honour and shame and the *honnêteté* of Languedoc to the Dodsons and Cleegs in *The Mill on the Floss* may be found by some readers to be "brilliant." I find it suggestive but also facile, for what we have in George Eliot's novel is a code which is not so much honourable as something within a declining set of worth, esteem, respect, respectability, propriety or humbug versus those outside the set. Between the two codes there is a gulf which requires historical and cultural analysis. It can't be bridged by introspection.

If only Mr Furbank would temper his waspish conversation with a little humility. He has got hold of a portion of the truth and insists that what he sees is everything. It is true that class can be transactional. Class may not only be ideas but a powerful ideological force.

But because class is these things it does not follow that it has no real historical reference. Can it not be both idea and social force in the sense of relationship, just as nationalism and racism are? One cannot dismiss, with a wave of a definitional wand, the imperative pressures and the palpable evidences which scholars have sought to explain: the juridical, economic, cultural, political, institutional evidences of persons relating to each other in class ways. If Furbank finds the term "class" slippery and

ambivalent, he cannot wish the evidence of these social happenings away.

It was to be expected that Furbank, in his account of Marx's theory of class, should follow Dahrendorf's *Class and Class Conflict* in Industrial Society, which, as I remarked in the preface to *The Making of the English Working Class*, is a "study of class obsessively concerned with methodology, to the exclusion of the examination of a single real class situation in a real historical context."

Furbank makes the same exclusion. It might seem, at first sight, that he is well-read in British and French historiography. But on a closer view he has slipped through the books to fasten on a few passages of methodological enquiry, which he submits to knowing fault-finding.

But if the methods of history are inadequate (as they sometimes are) and the findings contradictory (as they usually are) in any difficult intellectual enterprise—does Furbank really wish for history to pretend to be an exact science?

He offers no way into an alternative explanation. He has the arrogance to suppose that the critic's (valid) mode of introspection can utterly displace the social inspection of the historian and the social scientist, which attain, however imperfectly, to their own canons of objectivity. More than this, he supposes that the enquiry itself is invalid and that the object of enquiry, the historical events of class, do not exist. The book is a good conservative piece, and shows up many sardonic witlings and a few original insights along the way. In the final chapter Mr Furbank has talked himself out in his annex, hiccupping scraps of Joyce and Proust, sprawling on the table where he and his readers fall asleep.

Left for that popular patriotism so conspicuously confiscated by the Conservatives in April 1982 can only be described as that of Socialist gigantism: it's all massive cuts, swingeing increases, staggering facts; prices shoot up, unemployment soars; everything is being savaged or smashed or slashed.

Indeed, both books make much of the theme of divided Britain: the two nations. What they don't dwell on is the fact that the two nations successfully reconstituted under this administration are the mirror-image of Disraeli's two nations: the dispossessed are no longer a menacing majority and, as such, do not need to be reckoned with by those who control our destiny.

That most people have done rather well in the past six years and only a minority have paid the price is the happy discovery which lies at the root of Tory complacency and Labour anger. If it were only a question of facts presented and arguments won, Mrs Thatcher could not even now be (more or less serenely) contemplating her third term.



## Old battlefields

Norman Shrapnel reviews new fiction

**The Battle of Pellico**, Crossing, by J. L. Carr (Viking, £3.95).

**A Fine Excuse**, by Jane Ellison (Secker, £3.95).

**Low Tide**, by Fernanda Eberstadt (Heinemann, £3.95).

**Confessions of a Tactician**, by David Payne (Chatto, £3.95).

J. L. CARR'S *The Battle of Pellico* Crossing confirms this good writer as possessing a novelist's most essential gift, his own inalienable voice. Wayward, ambiguous, eccentric—It can be all these, even as harry as life itself. "Have a nice day," an old neighbour tells the hero who has just been beaten up; it is her invariable morning greeting and makes sense most.

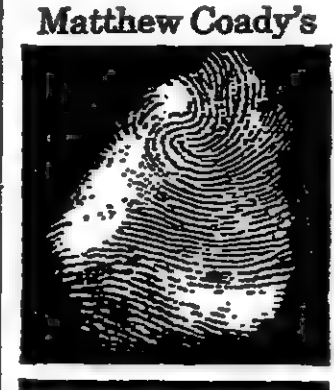
The violence is an essential part, but only one part, of this fascinatingly outlandish novel. And really, after all, young George has asked for it. Yorkshire teenagers between the wars yearning for a Wild West dream up from the Tom Mix era, he gets himself hired for a temporary job in a hick town called Pellico.

There on the iron horse calling at Butcher's Ford, Sleepy Eye, Spearfish, Rapid City (change for Deadwood) and other corn-belt echoes of *Redemption*.

Buttlessly nostalgic? A catch of steam in the throat? Something of that, with undertones of old battlefields that have turned into dusty wayside stations, with no Beethoven to exercise the ghosts.

Jane Ellison, in her first novel *A Fine Excuse*, takes a smack at poets, critics and other rather obvious targets of the oldest satirical joke in the world. I enjoyed her knowledgeable account of those specialised bits of the London scene where Grub Street runs into Pseudo's Corner and on to Rogue's Alley. They are planning some thoughtful skulduggery over the poetry prize, which

Matthew Coady's



## DOCK BRIEFS

WHITEHALL is as much a part of the London territory as the Strand once was. It is this pin-striped dimension of the twilight world which Gavin Lyall explores in *The Circus List* (Hodder, £8.95), a third adventure for Major Henry Maxim. Here bureaucracy dismisses the notion that a well placed, if dotty, secret cell wants to destabilise British foreign policy. To prove them wrong the hero stalks a corpse-festooned trail from Westminster Abbey to Eastbourne via the Cotswolds and Illinois.

The outcome is a stylish, feisty conspiracy tale spiced with glimpses of Defence establishment warriors and waspish civil servants at the soft end of the secret war. "Power tends to castrate," reflects one "absolute power makes you forget you ever had them." Maxim suffers no such inhibitions. Who would have it otherwise?

*The Long Journey Home*, by Michael Gilbert (Hodder, £8.95)—combines boardroom duplicity with pell-mell chase. Youthfully retired electronics wizard discovers that multi-national, to which he's sold out, has sinister links with Mafia. Slow-burning start though once it comes to the boil stays there. *Dead Romance*, by Simon Brett (Macmillan, £7.50)—Sulphurously libidinous tangle at South Coast resort language school leads to violent death. Sexual pupil and teacher brood over virginity's loss. Has neat string of deception behind all the heavy breathing. *The Trouble at Aquitaine*, by Nancy Livingston (Gollancz, £8.95)—Lively sex and salad murder mystery set in upper crust health clinic with grouse-guzzling owner and odd ball staff. Sends up English snobberies. Kind of debut that whets the appetite for more.

*Brilliant*, by Ross Thomas (Hamish Hamilton, £8.95)—Whatever happened to home town? Slain policewoman's brother returns to nail her killer and finds political heavies taking over. Acutely suspenseful American can-of-worms novel despite tortuous digressions.

## A man of spirit

John Arlott on Neville Cardus

**His Own Man: The Life of Neville Cardus**, by Christopher Brooke (Methuen, £12.95).

**A Cardus for All Seasons**, by Neville Cardus (Souvenir Press, £3.95).

HAPPILY the first biography of Neville Cardus appears at the same time as a posthumous collection of his humorous columns—baptismally *Fred*—Cardus, *Journalist of the Manchester Guardian*, determinedly self-educated, became a cricket writer by accident and virtually created the literature of that game; was a distinguished music critic, wrote a brilliant and unusual autobiography, was created CBE (1964), knighted (1967) and wrote, happily and perceptively, almost until his death in 1975 at 85.

The quality of his work is demonstrated beyond dispute by the five substantial posthumous collections of his writings. He never consciously wrote at less than his best. His copy, immaculately written under pressure, close-of-play cricket reports, end-of-concert music reviews—bespoke his pride in his work. Not only was there such a wealth of left-over writing when he died but all his life, he was an inveterate raconteur.

The fact causes his biographer, a man of clear mind and admiration for his subject, problems in reconciling some of his writing with the ascertainable fact Sir Neville never allowed the duller kind of fact to ruin a good story. It would never happen in music, but cricket tends to be dogged by relentless researchers.

He himself has admitted that, leaving Headingley on the fall of the eighth wicket of the 1929 Test Match, he missed the record last wicket stand by Owen-Smith and Bell. He only realized it had happened from the *Stop Press* of an evening paper he bought on the train: tumbled out and filed "this extra copy" from the phone box of the platform. It was he explained, "Not

difficult, I knew the howlers, knew the batsmen and simply described the way they would have behaved."

It comes as a shock, though, that Dr Brooke must punctuate one of the most splendid of all Cardus legends. In his autobiography he described taking a cab from Old Trafford to be married soon after Hallowa and Makepeace had opened the Lancashire innings: "I—that is, we—returned to Old Trafford. While I had been away from the match and had committed the most responsible and irrevocable act in mortal man's life, Lancashire had increased their total by 100 runs. Makepeace 5, Hallowa 11 and one leg bye."

Dr Brooke's informant, however, reveals that in June, 1921, Hallowa and Makepeace opened the innings only once, and that was on Sir Neville's wedding day, and in any event, Makepeace made 2 and 34, Hallowa 101 not out and 0-30 for no wicket was impossible. Shame. The two books are fascinatingly complementary.

Sir Neville used to describe himself as "a Manchester Guardian man": certainly he worshipped the paper as a boy; aspired to it as a youth; joined it and served it faithfully through the most richly productive period of his life; but as he grew older, many of his letters show, and his biographer records, his growing disillusionment with his own paper: that was probably the greatest tragedy of his life.

A Cardus for All Seasons brings together 67 of his essays, most written between 1920 and 1969 for *The Nation*, *The Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic*, *The Field* and *The Guardian*. It preserves for posterity, "Cricket has left the classical period far behind. Strauss does not write like Mozart; and, for precisely the same reason, Hobbs and Henderson do not bat like Grace and Gunn. A game, not less than an art, cannot stand still: it must be full of the spirit of its day." Genuine Cardus.

## TED ALLBEURY

His latest superb novel of espionage

## CHILDREN OF TENDER YEARS

NEW ENGLISH LIBRARY £8.95

Could the next President of France have been a Nazi collaborator? The answer is in

## THE DOSSIER

The thriller with a satisfying air of sophistication and authority, by Leonard Gross and John F. Kennedy's former White House spokesman, Pierre Salinger.

"An intelligently written, suspenseful, tightly structured insider's view of international double-dealing." *The New York Times*

A bestseller in hardback, THE DOSSIER is out now in Corgi paperback.

## BIRTH RIGHT

The parents' choice  
Peter Huntingford

Becoming a parent is an important event and should be a happy one. Yet many women resent the way in which the professionals take over their pregnancy and childbirth, regardless of their own wishes.

Peter Huntingford is a consultant obstetrician who is committed to the right and responsibility of parents to choose how their babies should be born. In this book of the BBC TV series he argues for a more sensitive and honest approach to maternity care. He questions the need for many of the accepted practices of modern obstetrics, and calls for a change in professional attitudes to ensure that mothers' dignity and self-reliance are preserved, and that they are kept fully informed of the choices open to them.

This informative book is essential reading for all expectant parents.

£3.25 FROM BOOKSELLERS

BBC PUBLICATIONS

FROM BOOKSELLERS

## Critical state

by Jeremy Seabrook

**Breaking the Nation** (Pinto Press / New Socialist, £2.50).

**State of the Nation** (Pan/Pinto Press, £6.95).

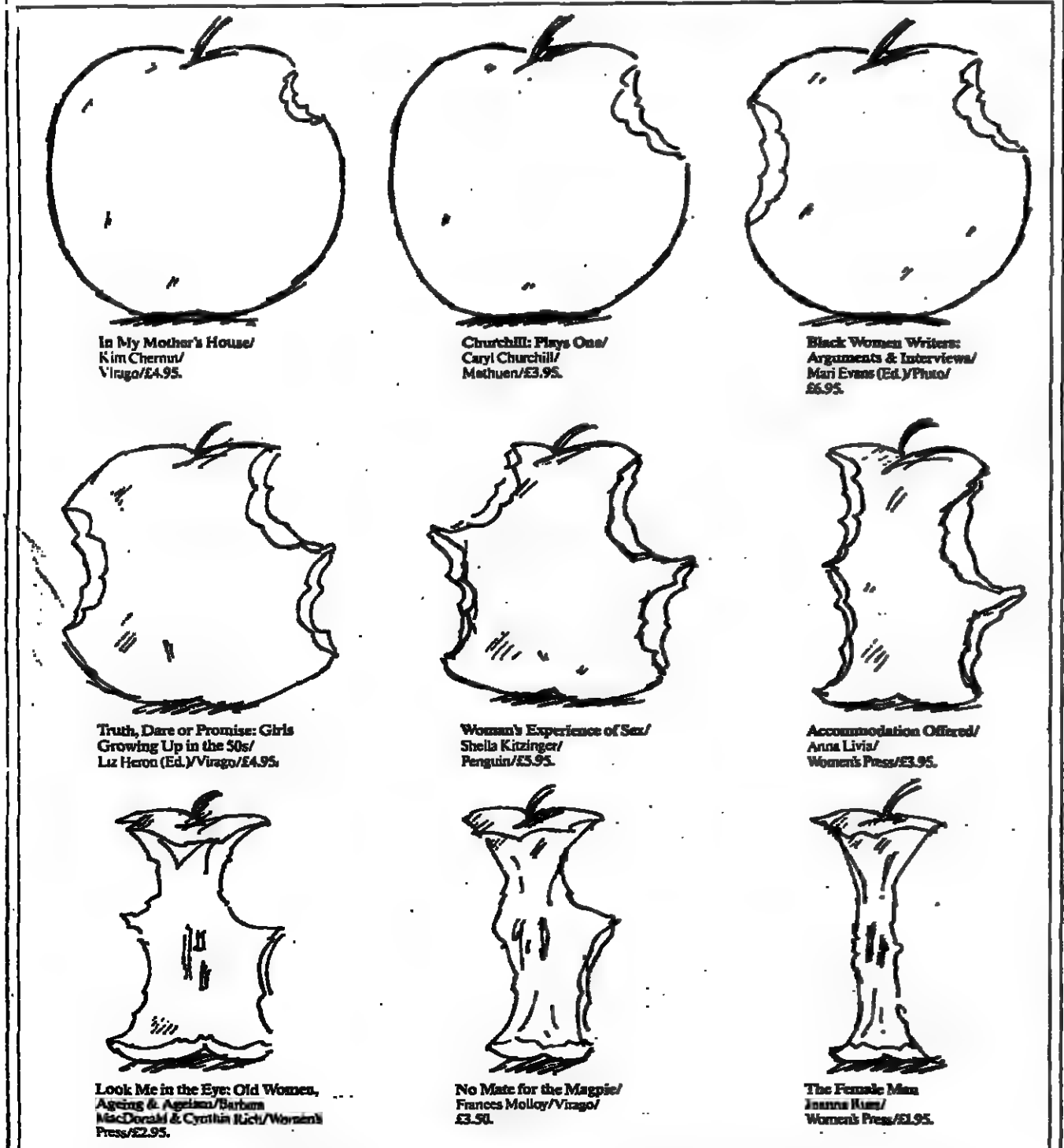
THESE books—one with words, the other by excellent use of maps and graphics—add up to a formidable indictment of the Thatcher years.

You can learn, for instance, such diverse and damaging facts as that violent crimes reached 111,000 in 1983; that women who make up 40 per cent of the labour force constitute 75 per cent of the low paid; that since May 1979, electricity prices have risen by 80 per cent and gas by 130 per cent. The style of *Breaking the Nation* (and the use of the word "nation" in both titles must be seen as a belated bid by the

Left for that popular patriotism so conspicuously confiscated by the Conservatives in April 1982) can only be described as that of Socialist gigantism: it's all massive cuts, swingeing increases, staggering facts; prices shoot up, unemployment soars; everything is being savaged or smashed or slashed.

Indeed, both books make much of the theme of divided Britain: the two nations. What they don't dwell on is the fact that the two nations successfully reconstituted under this administration are the mirror-image of Disraeli's two nations: the dispossessed are no longer a menacing majority and, as such, do not need to be reckoned with by those who control our destiny.

That most people have done rather well in the past six years and only a minority have paid the price is the happy discovery which lies at the root of Tory complacency and Labour anger. If it were only a question of facts presented and arguments won, Mrs Thatcher could not even now be (more or less serenely) contemplating her third term.



In My Mother's House/  
Kim Chernow/Vintage/£4.95.

Churchill: Plays One/  
Caryl Churchill/Methuen/£3.95.

Black Women Writers/  
Arguments & Interviews/  
Mari Evans (Ed.)/Pharos/  
£6.95.

Truth, Dare or Promise: Girls  
Growing Up in the 50s/  
Lu Hiron (Ed.)/Vintage/£4.95.

Women's Experience of Sex/  
Sheila Kitzinger/  
Penguin/£3.95.

Accommodation Offered/  
Anna Livia/  
Women's Press/£3.95.

Look Me in the Eye: Old Women,  
Ageing & Ageism/Barbara  
MacDonald & Cynthia Rich/Women's  
Press/£2.95.

No Mads for the Maggie/  
Frances Mollay/Vintage/  
£3.95.

The Female Man/  
Joanna Russ/  
Women's Press/£3.95.

Here we feature 9 of the 20 titles specially selected for the 1985 Feminist Book Fortnight, taking place from June 3-16. This selection is just part of a range of feminist books always available to you at W.H. Smith.

We also have a book ordering service which means that if, by any chance, we haven't got the book you want we can always order it for you. So whether you're a modern day Eve, or a feminist Adam, we think you'll be pleasantly surprised by our range of feminist literature.

Subject to availability. Prices correct at time of going to press.

WHSMITH

كتاب الامم



# Master - Dame and Brother Bernard

Peter Hebblethwaite reviews the lives of two considerable Catholic characters

**A Path from Rome**, by Anthony Kenny (Sidgwick & Jackson, £15). **The Nun, the Infidel and the Superman**, by Felicitas Corrigan (Weidenfeld, £12).

THE Master of Balliol is not one of those philosophers who frivolously discuss in what sense the beaten eggs continue to be in the fruit cake. A series of questions began to possess him in his twenties: what can we say coherently about God? Is God-talk valid? What counts as evidence?

For a time he held - or perhaps hoped - that "mysticism" would provide an empirical way of verifying theological propositions. But it proved a broken reed. The spiritual advisers of the young Liverpudlian theologian, though kindly, did not understand the questions he was asking. They reminded him unhelpfully of Newman's dictum that "a thousand difficulties do not make a doubt."

He gritted his teeth and was ordained priest. After three years at Oxford, the obsessive questions had still not gone away. Archbishop (later Cardinal) John Heenan thought a spell of pastoral work in Liverpool would sort him out: a faulty appreciation. Heenan recognised his intellectual abilities by

appointing him diocesan archivist. But Kenny soon discovered that Heenan, believing that the Nazis had used archival material to discredit the Church in Germany, wanted his archivist to destroy anything that could possibly be incriminating. Kenny classified the dusty misdeeds of the nineteenth century and left the burning to his successors.

For at the age of 32 he had to admit that his faith was gone. So he made his break with the priesthood and became a Fellow of Balliol. And there this story ends. Marriage and the Mastership came later.

But A Path from Rome - the catchpenny title was suggested by Paul Johnson - is not just another Rome-bashing essay in fearful self-justification. Kenny nowhere finds it necessary to disparage the young man that he was. At worst he finds his earlier thinking "muddled." Anyone who remembers the Socratic Club of Oxford in the 1950s will know how severe that charge was. But Kenny does not disown his past.

The early weeks after ordination he remembers as "days of fulfillment and tremendous happiness; something pre-lapsarian, yet too fragile to last, like brought up short by the reality of an ill-assorted marriage. He writes with tenderness and not a little nostalgia.

His old friends and colleagues will enjoy the book for the memories it stirs of life at the English College and the Gregorian University in Rome. Others will value it as a fascinating reconstruction of a vanished world in which dotiness and friendship and learning and climbing the Matterhorn are all curiously mixed up.

Characters, the stuff of old-boy reunions, fill these pages. My favourite is Mr. (later Cardinal) Heenan, a Scot who was at Balliol before the First World War and went down with a third in law and a rowing blue. He became a famous canon lawyer in Rome and lodged at the English College. He dealt with marriage annulments in the morning, he told Kenny, and canonisations in the afternoon, because "canonisations are less depressing since even failed candidates had at least tried to be good."

There is, I admit, a paradox involved in praising a book which, if its main argument were accepted, would undermine the very basis of Christianity. I have not enjoyed a book more for a long time. How does Kenny pull off this astonishing trick?

I suggest, very tentatively, two reasons. The first is that he has retained the ethical attitudes of the priesthood: he can be waspish, but he is never cruel or sadistic. Even Heenan

emerges from these pages with more credit than one would have thought possible. He was as compassionate as was compatible with his title. So Kenny, in Braithwaite fashion, has retained Christian values without their dogmatic props.

The second reason is like unto the first. Kenny is valued as an honest man who went where his intellect and his conscience told him he ought to go. That is better than certain Anglican solutions - typically Don Cupitt - which first saw off the branch of the tree of faith in the name of modern thought and then say it doesn't matter. Kenny stands for the imperious claims of, if not truth (which is too grand), then at least of consequentiality.

Dame Felicitas Corrigan, a Liverpudlian of an older generation, owes her title not to her services to the export trade but to the fact that she is a Benedictine nun at Stanbrook Abbey. This is the top nun's place. They have learning, sophistication, austerity, good taste and a hermit. Her book is a memoir of Stanbrook's most celebrated Abbess, Dame Laurencia MacLachlan (1896-1983), who had a gift for friendship with all manner of men and women, in spite of being locked up.

The "infidel" of the title is Sir Sydney Cockerell who knew the Pre-Raphaelites,

had gone to visit Tolstoy, and shared with Dame Laurencia a passion for medieval manuscripts while remaining obstinately "of no set religion." It was Cockerell who tricked her into meeting George Bernard Shaw after the success of St Joan in 1924. But Shaw was not so much "Superman" as "Mephistopheles." He enjoyed bantering conversation through the monastery grille.

He wrote her amusing letters with more than half an eye to posterity. He nearly broke her heart with The Adventures of a Black Girl in her Search for God in 1932. Dame Laurencia thought it blasphemous.

Shaw was reconciled only when he mistook her jubilation for a death notice, and sent his condolences to the nun at Stanbrook. Laurencia made the most of this. In one of his last letters GBS wrote: "Though you are enclosed nun, you do not have an enclosed mind." She sent him a home-made lavender-bag as a last gift. She had dreamed of teasing him into Heaven.

Dame Felicitas, whose style is somewhat pushing, thinks it significant that the man her Abbess always called "dear Brother Bernard" died in 1950 on November 2, All Souls Day, when Catholic Christians pray for their dead. What would the Master of Balliol make of that coincidence?

HERBERT (b.1924) is for some the greatest, for others the next greatest (after Milton) of contemporary Polish poets. Like Milosz he trained as a lawyer, is deeply learned in classical and modern European cultures, and has even taught in a California college.

For these reasons alone the whiff of *frustrate* in the title seems unfortunate. This exemplary humanist might better have chosen as his persona the "Mr Cogito" of his later poetry, though perhaps that mask was not yet available when this book came out in Warsaw.

At first glance it is a book of travel pieces - vicarious voyaging for his stay-at-home compatriots. He feels obliged to explain what pizza is. "I eat two portions an order a third. The owner of the trattoria is really moved. She says that I am gentle. Later she asks about my nationality, and learning that I am Polish, she exclaims: 'Bravo!'"

The whole family declares that all Poles are *molto gentili e intelligenti*. But a page later he is marshalling arguments to dispute Bernard Berenson's ranking of Duccio below Giotto, and all concealing his contempt for tourists who snap photos instead of looking at what is in front of them.

To use the terminology offered by Paul Fussell in his study of travel writing (Abroad, 1980), Herbert is not the heroic explorer, nor the despicable tourist, but the true traveller, the essentially lone seeker after experience that cannot be had



Zbigniew Herbert

## Herbert's treasure

by Clarence Brown

**Barbarian in the Garden** by Zbigniew Herbert, translated by Michael March and Jaroslaw Anders (Corgi, £12.95).

except by arduous dislocations and, above all, by acts of attention to things that matter to him intensely.

Hardly an ordinary book of travel writing, it is a salad of genres unified only by the sensibility of the one who pays attention. To the prehistoric paintings on the walls of

the Lascaux Caves, for instance (he being one of the last members of the public admitted in 1962 to that now sealed treasure).

His passion is for the Gothic. He describes the everyday detail of constructing a cathedral and relishes, as did Mandelstam, the medieval artisan's sense of individual worth. "We might think that an abyss divided foremen from workers, yet this was not so. Gothic cathedrals were great improvisations, demanding almost an organic bond between the participants." The word "solidarity" hovers anachronistically above such words, but it is pointless to search for any political dimension to this book, which acknowledges the existence of our own century seldom and reluctantly.

It is however, the champion of heretics and misfits and victims. He is eloquent on the cruel suppression of the Aibigensians: "one of the catastrophes of humanity, like the destruction of Cretan or Mayan civilizations." And the chapter on the Knights Templar is cast in the form of an impassioned summation to the jury by their defence counsel.

One goes far with the "barbarian" breathing his ruinous modern breath on the prehistoric pigments of Lascaux and ordering multiple pizzas. It is a treasure for those who pay attention.

Clarence Brown is Professor of Comparative Literature at Princeton. His Portable Twentieth Century Russian Reader has just been published by Viking/Penguin.

## APPOINTMENTS Science and Technology □ Computing □ General □

Beginning on the 10th June we'll be taking some of our engineers and a great deal of our technology to venues throughout the UK. We invite you to come along to meet us and learn something of a unique approach to engineering that is consistently advancing the state of the art in instrumentation systems.

### Principal Engineers / Project Managers Up to £18,000 p.a.

Working in a commercial environment your influence will extend from the earliest stage of inception to delivering the final product to the end user. The likelihood is that you'll be in your late 20's/early 30's with some experience at team leader level. If you have been involved in either the design or application of technologies allied to measurement or instrumentation, then we certainly want to meet you.

### Hardware Engineers Up to £15,000 p.a.

Familiarity with RF or microwave circuits, microprocessor development or product test methods would be an ideal foundation for the work we have spanning all aspects of electronic design.

**SIGNAL GENERATORS (AM/FM/4-WAVE) • MODULATION METERS • SOURCES & SWEEP OSCILLATORS • SPECTRUM ANALYSERS • DATA & PCM EQUIPMENT • MEASUREMENT & LOGGING SYSTEMS**

### Software Engineers Up to £15,000 p.a.

Frequently, our most ambitious projects are software conceived and led. The breadth of our technology requires the flexible approach that software specialists can provide. So if you have a flair for Assembler or high level programming, we'd like to describe in more depth where you could fit into our team.

**INTEL 8080 SERIES • GRAPHICS • APPLICATIONS SOFTWARE • ATE • SIMULATION • CAD • FORTRAN • PASCAL • ASSEMBLER**

## With a list of opportunities this long...

**BRISTOL**  
Monday 10th June. The Ladbroke Dragonara, Redcliffe Way. 11am till 8pm. (0272) 20044.

**READING**  
Tuesday 11th June. The Post House, Basingstoke Road. 11am till 8pm. (0734) 875485

**PORTSMOUTH**  
Wednesday 12th June. The Hospitality Inn, The South Parade, Southsea. 11am till 8pm. (0705) 731281.

**CAMBRIDGE**  
Thursday 13th June. The Post House, Bridge Road, Impington. 11am till 8pm. (0223) 7000.

To find out more, call in and see us at any of the locations listed, or please call David Whyte on (0777) 55292 tonight until 9pm or during office hours for an initial discussion. Alternatively, send your CV to him at: Marconi Instruments, Longcross, St Albans, Herts. AL4 0BL.

## ...it's time to extend your reach

**Marconi Instruments**



## Biomedical Science Graduate

to establish data collection form design function

c. £11,000 p.a.

Beckenham

An outstanding opportunity to set up a data collection form design function within the clinical and applied research division of The Wellcome Foundation Ltd, an international group of pharmaceutical and chemical companies with headquarters in the UK and a turnover of £800m.

Reporting to the Divisional Systems Manager, this key role will involve the design and production of data collection forms to be used in clinical trial programmes on medical products, together with the establishment of electronic and hard copy libraries of D.C.F. pages.

Educated to degree-level in a scientific discipline (preferably biomedical), you will either have previous experience in this field or be able to demonstrate a keen interest in work requiring an accurate, analytical and methodical approach, involving close attention to detail.

Excellent benefits include 5 weeks' holiday, pension and life assurance scheme, subsidised canteen, first class sports and social facilities and relocation assistance as appropriate. Salary offered will be on a range rising to £12,500 p.a.

Please write with full details, quoting reference no. W85/842, to: R. V. Sutton, Senior Personnel Officer, The Wellcome Research Laboratories, Langley Court, Beckenham, Kent BR3 3BS.



## CHALLENGING CAREER

We are a young company and rapidly expanding, through a number of divisions, in the field of computing.

We are looking for a responsible person for a demanding and challenging post-coordinating, selling and co-ordinating an energetic team.

Attractive salary, training programme and good career prospects within the company.

Telephone Janet Daval on 01-242 4000

## PROGRAMMER/ANALYST

is required by the Medical Research Council's Social Psychiatry Unit to restructure and maintain a large research data base and to develop a micro base clinical information system. Salary in the range £8,993 to £11,229 plus £1,390 London Weighting and a supplement to cover superannuation.

Further details from: Geoff Day, MRC Social Psychiatry Unit, De Crespigny Park, London SE5 8AF. Tel: 01-703 5411, Ext 219.

## RESEARCH/RESEARCH AWARDS

University of Leeds

Department of Biochemistry

### POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOW

Applications are invited for the above post in the MRC Membrane Protein Research Group in the Department of Biochemistry. The person appointed will continue and extend current research on the role of GTP binding proteins in membrane transport. The work involves membrane preparation, protein purification, and biochemical analysis. Candidates should have a PhD and should have some relevant experience.

The post, funded by the Wellcome Trust, is available until 31st March 1986. Applications should be sent to Dr A. J. Turner, MRC Membrane Protein Research Group, 100th Avenue, Leeds LS2 9JT. Tel: 0113 275 1111. Closing date for applications June 27, 1985.

## KINGSTON POLYTECHNIC

Faculty of Science

School of Analytical and Biological Chemistry

Temporary Lecturer in

### ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Analytical Chemistry, suitable for one year from 1st September 1985. Candidates should have a PhD and have considerable experience of modern analytical instrumentation particularly in the areas of separation techniques, atomic absorption spectrometry, and mass spectrometry. The person appointed will be expected to teach aspects of Analytical Chemistry to Honours degree and Higher Diploma students. Opportunities will be available to pursue research in an appropriate field of study. Salary range £6,500 p.a. (Research) to £9,250 p.a. (Lecturer). Further details and application forms to be returned by 21st June to: Personnel Officer, Kingston Polytechnic, Penryn Road, Kingston upon Thames, KT1 2EE. Tel: 01-549 1386, Ext. 287.

## RESEARCH/RESEARCH AWARDS

The University of Manchester

Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology

### RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Graduates in Biochemistry, Immunology, Cell Biology or Related Disciplines required to work on a 2 year project to isolate human trophoblast from maternal blood and develop applications for research and clinical diagnostic purposes. Salary £6,500 p.a. (Research) to £9,250 p.a. (Lecturer). Further details and application forms to be returned by 21st June to: Dr John Aplin, Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, St Mary's Hospital, Manchester M13 0JE (Tel: 0161 275 1354 ext. 6487). From whom further particulars may be obtained.

## OPPORTUNITIES IN COMPUTING

CAN YOUR COMMERCIAL EXPERIENCE LEAD TO A SYSTEMS ANALYSIS AND DESIGN CAREER?

Commencing on July 1985, we offer a 14-week full time training course in Systems Analysis and Design (including programming skills). Successful completion qualifies for entrance to the industry recognised NCCBSC certificate external examination.

\* You should be aged 25-38 with a minimum of two 'A' levels, or equivalent gained via professional studies.  
\* Responsible, commercial experience is required.  
\* Accepted candidates will have maturity, presence and communicative skills with the determination to succeed through intensive practical training.  
\* With these attributes and a successful course, you can follow a progressive career as a Systems Analyst.

For the above course training is free and there is a TOPS maintenance allowance. To qualify for TOPS allowance, applicants must have been out of full time education for a period of two years (although this period does not have to be consecutive) and must not have attended a TOPS course within the last three years.

Should you feel you may qualify for this course or require further information, please telephone to arrange selection test and interview. Ask for Tom Andrews on 01-484 5144.

DATA TRAINING LIMITED  
7-8 Norwich Street, Holborn, London EC4

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

Department of Computer Science

### ADVANCED NETWORK RESEARCH

There are a number of posts to work on an ambitious research project funded under the Alvey initiative involving the interconnection of workstations and powerful computer systems via high speed local and wide area networks.

Applicants should have a good degree and interests/experience in one or more of the following: - Protocols; Distributed Systems and Applications; Authentication and Name Management; IBM or UNIX Operating Systems.

The vacancies are for a team leader and research assistants at salaries between £9,763 - £15,158 (inc. L.A.), depending on age and experience.

Applications should be sent to: The Departmental Secretary, Computer Science, University College London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT, from whom further details may be obtained.

## SHORT COURSES ON THE APPLE II

The Apple for beginners 1-2 July, 1985

Getting more from your Apple 3-5 July, 1985

Machine code programming on the Apple 5-5 July, 1985

For full details please ring or write to: The Conference Office (tel: 061-736 5843, ext. 449), Maxwell Building, University of Salford, Salford M5 4WT.



# The SE's provincial elephant hunters seem to have shot themselves in the foot



## NOTEBOOK

Edited by  
Hamish McRae

IT IS not the famous victory that Sir Nicholas Goodison and his chums hoped it would be, but it is not a disaster either.

Had the principal vote on the Stock Exchange failed, a lot of large firms would probably have ended up resigning from the exchange altogether. So, for that matter, would Sir Nicholas and most of the council. As it is the new entrants to the ex-

change get no taxation but no representation either. If the status quo continues, the new corporate members of the exchange get just one vote, rather as though they were private individuals.

Thus some mighty US securities business with a capitalisation of several billion would rank, in the eyes of the exchange, as equal to the junior partner of a small Norwich stockbroker.

It also means that the small Norwich stockbroker cannot raise a few thousand by selling some of his shares to the applicants of Wall Street.

What the exchange has to do now is to find a way of giving the new corporate members a proper say in the way the exchange is run, to compensate them, so to speak, for their lack of formal voting power.

This will have to be an interim arrangement for two reasons. First the present voting structure is ludicrous and will increasingly appear so. Second, even if the exchange were to pass a resolution which would actually give a quid or two for selling their shares at some stage, thank you very much.

The danger, of course, is

that new would-be members may feel that membership on the terms at present offered is neither necessary nor desirable. The possibility that the new gilt market will be outside the Stock Exchange has increased a few points. Maybe that would be no bad thing. But is it really what the backwoodsmen want?

## SA defence

IT IS no coincidence that as the US campaign to restrict bank loans to South Africa gathers pace, the South Africans themselves are fast repaying their short-term (mainly trade) debts. The governor of the South African central bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock, revealed in London yesterday that Rand 4.5 billion (£1.8 billion) of short-term debts had been paid in the last six or seven months as a result of the rapid turnaround in the country's current account from deficit to surplus.

This is about a quarter of total short-term debts and more than a tenth of the total foreign debt of Rand 40 billion.

Part of the reason must be the government's desire to lengthen the maturity of its debt to prevent a sudden run by creditors during some future crisis. The Latin Americans have done much the same. The reserve bank itself is paying off some official short-term debts while the government is borrowing increasingly in the long-term bond market rather than loan markets.

Dr de Kock said that there was always a rundown of foreign debt in a recession, but this time round he had a "feeling that there is more to it than that." He conceded that the rapid repayment may not be entirely voluntary. Could the banks be getting strong hints from their foreign creditors that they should repay now, Dr de Kock asked? Could it be related to the disinvestment campaign?

He gave no clear answer to his own questions except to affirm that as soon as the economy turns up, fierce competition among suppliers of capital goods would ensure that South Africa got all the trade credits it needed. Indeed, the reduction in foreign debt was helping South Africa's credit

rating in Europe, he claimed. "Despite the disinvestment campaign in the US we can raise as many bank loans as we need in Europe."

Judging by the enthusiasm of German and Swiss banks for South African lending, that is probably true. But the same enthusiasm for short-term debt is clearly a defensive manoeuvre from a country which will certainly not be helped out by the financial community if it gets any deeper into trouble.

One other point: Dr de Kock said he expected to cut the discount rate 1 per cent in the next few weeks. Imagine our own central bank governor confiding that in public.

## Mobile talent

THE City hot shoe shuffle took another couple of turns yesterday with important appointments being made by Morgan Grenfell and Salomon Brothers.

Morgan Grenfell has decided—in the phrase of the late Bill Macwhorter Young, the bank's former chairman—to "roll its own" equity team. It already had a

good gilt broker in Pember and Boyle, and a decent jobber in Fincham Dango. Now it has picked John Jones, now president of Hoare Govett Inc. in New York, and Geoffrey Collier, president of Vickers de Costa in London.

Salomon's move is serious about becoming an integrated securities house, like Mercury or Barclays de Zoet Wedd, even though it will be deploying less capital than either of those operations. The second is that Salomon is likely to be able to be priced out of even top notch operations.

At Salomon the add-on is less crucial, but an interesting pointer, nonetheless. Nicholas Bedford and Christopher Mitchinson are joining from W. I. Carr to build up a Japanese equity research and sales business. Salomon has done well in Tokyo itself where it has a full licence, but its strength has been principally on the bond side.

Equity research in Japan is very underdeveloped and

in some ways more information is available in London than in Tokyo. Salomon is sensible to recognise that, though the current thrust of Japanese securities has been to sell US bonds to Japanese holders, the growth potential in selling Japanese equities to European and US holders is big too.

## Prudent move

THE MIGHTY Pru is to go into the estate agency business. For the moment, it is to be a "finder" of property, not a "seller" of it. Prudential buying a fairly modest 12 branch firm called Ekins, Dilly and Handley with branches in the Huddersfield, Bradford and Cambridge areas. But if, like Lloyds Bank, the Pru finds that this diversification works, we can expect it adding to the chain of its "finder" a proper national network.

And the further implication must surely be that if a giant clearing bank and a giant composite insurance company are to move into estate agency, then these financial institutions even more closely associated with housing, the building soci-

eties, cannot be far behind. Meanwhile the Pru will add a new dimension to its estate agency "finder" by buying a small London-based home sales firm in West London in the 1980s with which it might now call the Jilly Conallington's. The latter has lent its name to the pop star of Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy, what should we expect of the Pru?

Certainly "the man from the Pru" could take on a quite new meaning.

## Gas choice

SO N.M. Rothschild has won the coveted role of handling the privatisation of British Gas. The reason for the choice, apparently, was that out of the 15 merchant banks which made a presentation to the Government, N.M. Rothschild was the only one whose record of performance in the role is not particularly unimpressive. The reason was not past performance in the role, it is terribly unkind to remind readers that two of N.M.'s previous forays into the world of privatisation were, er, American (a record over-subscription) and, um, British (largely left with the underwritten).

## DoT man for Securities and Investment Board

### Top Whitehall official to run City watchdog

By Margaret Paganio,  
City Correspondent

A senior Whitehall figure will later today be sworn in as the chief executive of the Securities and Investment Board, the City's new self-regulatory watchdog.

He is a top-ranking official in the Department of Trade who has wide experience of City affairs, particularly through his work on several of the Government privatisations, including British Telecom. The appointment is expected to be for an initial three-year period.

The choice of the person to fill the chief executive position is crucial to the success of SIB, since the job will involve setting up the administrative framework and drawing up the rules for the new regulatory structure.

Leading SIB members asked to the City to find a practitioner to run the administration, but it eventually became clear that few people of sufficient calibre could be expected to leave their present

business for several years. The man chosen, with the total agreement between the Bank of England and the DoT, has proven organisational and administrative skills. He has the added advantage of not representing any sectional City interests which could offend.

It is hoped this appointment, to be announced this afternoon, will command the respect of both the City and the wider investing community. Many City observers are openly sceptical, even hostile, to the SIB and its sister organisations, the Market of Investment Board, believing that they fall between a strong statutory body and self-regulation. This choice should draw some of the sting out of the criticism.

The recent appointment of Mr Mark Weinberger, chairman of Eascom Life assurance, to head BAT Industries, to head MIB created such deep resentment in the unit trust industry that the authorities determined to keep further appointments as neutral as possible. Mr Weinberger and his SIB members are expected to take the opportunity over coming weeks to stress that the board is definitely not geared solely to the interests of the sharp end of the life assurance industry.

The appointment should also attract quality practitioners on secondment to staff the secretariat. Present plans are for the secretariat to be kept to about six people, including legal and accountancy representatives. The next few months will involve mainly drawing up the rules for future conduct and disclosure in City practice and working out a levy funding system. Eventually, once legislation is passed next year, the secretariat's staff could grow to about 50.

The SIB is keen to keep down running costs. Several moves have been made to appoint short-term to the part-time SIB board, to represent areas such as foreign trading and the futures and commodity markets.

Up to 800 jobs are to be cut at the Lucas Girling car component factories at Cwmbran and onypool, in Gwent, and 2,000 workers at Pilkington's glass works in St Helens, Merseyside, will be made redundant over the next two years. It was confirmed yesterday.

The Lucas decision brings to almost 1,000 the number of job losses announced in Gwent this week. It will be implemented over five years with no compulsory redundancies. But with unemployment in the county now running at 20 per cent, the news was greeted with dismay by the Labour-controlled county council leader, Councillor Lloyd Turnbull, who called last night on the Government

to give Gwent special development area status. "Unless urgent action is taken to deal with unemployment here will become the crisis of the day," Mr Turnbull said. Earlier this week the government announced the closure of Gwent's only Sildenafil.

The Pilkington redundancies will also be voluntary, a company spokesman said yesterday. A total of 231 million would be spent on redundancy payments. The jobs due to go have already been identified within the St Helens plant, and are mainly in the flat and safety glass and fibreglass production areas, where the decision was announced some time ago.

Views differ on research

By David Simpson

The government, the Confederation of British Industry and the TUC found themselves in unaccustomed harmony yesterday on the importance of a high level of research and development to industry, but inevitably found themselves completely at odds on the present condition of the UK's innovation performance.

At the monthly meeting of the National Economic Development Council, the government labelled Britain's R&D performance at "fair," while the CBI claimed it was beset by serious problems.

The TUC went a step further, arguing that Britain's R&D performance had recently deepened into a crisis "with severe implications for the economy as a whole."

The reasons for this, it claimed, in a document presented to the NEDC meeting, were "increasingly inadequate levels of public support for civil R&D, and the continuing absence of any co-ordinated national strategy for innovation."

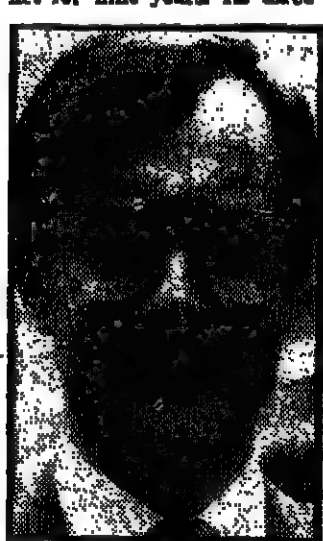
## Abbey sale to raise £243m

By Mary Brasier

THE SALE of Abbey Life is set to raise £243 million for its US parent FTT when shares in the unit-linked life group are offered to the public tomorrow.

FTT is parting with 45 per cent of Abbey in the largest private offer for sale the Stock Exchange has seen. Under terms of the flotation announced yesterday, bankers Warburg are offering 135 million Abbey shares at a fixed price of 180p, giving the group a market value of £243 million before dealings start on June 15.

Abbey will be the only unit-linked life company with a public listing and — since the takeover of Hambro Life — the first to come to market for nine years. Its direc-



Michael Hephner—scope

tors admitted yesterday that they had timed the debut well. Government proposals announced on Monday to privatise earnings related pensions will provide a further boost to Abbey's earnings by the end of the decade.

New premiums have risen from £158.7 million to £223.9 million in the last two years and sales are expected to rise as the abolition of life assurance premium relief and fears that pensions might be taxed.

"The environment around us seems to be very favourable," said the chairman, Mr Michael Hephner, yesterday. "There is enormous scope for growth of this business given that over half the working population has no provision beyond the state scheme for retirement."

In the past four years initial commissions have trebled with 60 per cent of the group's business in the life market and 40 per cent in pensions.

Premium income was £276.1 million last year and £300.1 million this year. The group's profits were £33 million compared with £30.7 million in 1984. Four years ago the surplus was £10 million.

Shareholders are promised a 6.6p dividend so that shares will yield 5.24p at the 180p offer price.

Ten per cent of the stock on offer is being set aside for Abbey's 4,500 employees although a plan to widen preferential applications to turned down by the Stock Exchange.

Previously, Wellcome only summoned the press when it felt the need to discuss new drugs and saving lives. But yesterday the chairman, Mr Alfred Sheppard, invited journalists and stockbrokers to talk

about money, and Wellcome's potential for profit growth.

The word needed to be spread that new investors will be in safe hands with Wellcome shares. The group's profits for the half year to March leapt 65 per cent to £129 million on sales up £129 million to £607 million. "Without making forecasts it would be very disappointing if our profits did not go over £100 million for the full year," Mr Sheppard said.

Already the chairman, who is handling the stock broking fraternity, has learned the careful art of making a

## Pound tumbles on Saudi threats

By John Hooper  
and Peter Rodgers

The fall in the pound accelerated yesterday on the news that Saudi Arabia's King Fahd has threatened to force down the price of oil by flooding the market unless his Opec partners stick to their undertakings on pricing and production.

Sterling dropped 15 cents in London. It also fell against the German mark. The result was a hardening of money market interest rates in London which will push base rate cuts even further into the future.

The Saudis threatened move could inflict serious damage on the British Government's plan to slash the value of the North Sea oil revenues which it is counting on to finance tax cuts because of the fall in oil prices. The Government's take is already well below the level expected by the Treasury.

Yesterday, BNOC reacted to the downward drift in prices by cutting the price it pays for the North Sea oil which is traded by the Government.

This month's price for Brent, the key British blend, will be \$26.65 a barrel, \$1.25 less than the price in May.

King Fahd's threat was contained in a message to Opec ministers gathered in the Saudi town of Taif for a meeting of the cartel's most influential sub-committee. One delegate said yesterday that the monarch had said that if some Opec states continued to do as they pleased "then others will also be free to do as they please."

As the Nigerian oil minister, Professor Tam David-West, pointed out in an interview with the English-Saudi state newspaper, Saudi Arabia is capable of producing as much as 10 million barrels a day—almost a quarter of the non-Communist world's present demand.

Unlike some other producers, the Saudis' production costs are so low that they could continue to pump oil at a profit, even if the price fell sharply.

But the Nigerian minister was not to imply that the Saudi threat was in fact to produce its full quota of 4.35 million barrels a day. Even this, however, would add more than 1.5 million barrels to world supplies.

Sheikh Yamani made a similar threat to Britain and Norway earlier this year, but it was never carried through—partly because of Opec's initial success in bolstering the market by strict adherence to output quotas.

In recent months, however, the cartel has only succeeded in staying within its self-imposed 16 million barrel a day ceiling because of savage cutbacks by Saudi Arabia, which now begins to have a serious effect on its economy.

According to the News Agency of Nigeria, the Taif meeting also passed a resolution to impose sanctions on member states who exceed quotas or discount prices.

Meanwhile the pound is down nearly 4 cents from its 5 month peak on Monday, closing yesterday at \$1.2612, but it was trading at \$1.2610 by early afternoon in New York. As the price of oil fell, it was back against Continental currencies.

Common Brothers suspends shares as price slips to 35p

By Andrew Cornelius

Common Brothers, the Newcastle-based shipping group, is the latest shipping company to fall foul of the recession which has devastated the industry in the past five years.

The Common Brothers board yesterday requested that dealings in the company's shares be suspended until details of a refinancing package had been agreed with banks.

Mr Kristian Siem, chief executive, said that he was optimistic that agreement would be reached with the banks within a couple of weeks. The decision to suspend the shares at 35p was taken when the price began to drop on fears that

the group was running into trouble.

This latest bad news from the shipping sector comes a few days after the collapse of the Cardiff-based Reardon Smith Line. Shares of many other companies in the shipping sector have been hit hard, including Oceanic Transport and Trading, Lyle Shipping and London & Overseas Freighters, were marked down on the stock market as fears grew that another collapse might be possible.

Common Brothers would not give exact details of its refinancing scheme. But Mr Siem said that it would involve the rearrangement of certain loan facilities, assets disposals and

the conversion of a significant portion of the group's loan and charter obligations into share capital.

The group made pretax losses of £20 million in the year to June 30, 1984. The biggest problems have been caused by the failure to charter the Frig, a 370 million drilling ship, which has been laid up since a lucrative charter with Phillips Petroleum ended 18 months ago.

Two bulk carriers owned by the group have also been chartered at rates which barely cover their costs, although two cruise liners and four liquid gas vessels have continued to operate profitably.

## No early fall seen in building society rates

By Margaret Dibbon

Building society interest rates will stay high throughout the summer. The chairman of the Building Societies Association, Mr Herbert Walden, said yesterday he was "less optimistic" about the prospects for an early fall than he was a month or two ago.

The success of the banks' high interest rate accounts has hit building society inflow and the societies are being forced to match this competition. Mr Walden said there was no longer enough simply to watch bank base rates to decide about the mortgage rates level.

Moreover, bank competition would be a more permanent feature of the savings market. "Their competition will be of more concern to us than it was in the past," said Mr Walden.

The banks were better placed to weather high rates because of their spread of business. The new accounts could be seen as loss leaders.

"There is no doubt that the rates being offered by banks are forcing our rates up and unless they reduce theirs I see little prospect of an early reduction in building society rates."

Building society inflow during May was between £550 million and £600 million, and societies must wait until income reaches £800 million a month before they can consider a reduction in June and July, traditionally thin months.

Societies have been raising their savings rate, steadily since the recommended March rise, and yesterday Mr Walden attacked the leapfrogging of rates which has been taking place over the past two months.

"There is no long-term advantage to one society which introduces a new investment product with a higher rate of interest. The society which started the process, perhaps having invested considerable sums in research and advertising expenditure, may be the ultimate loser," he said.

He also warned that societies might not be able to land out the money they attracted profitably.

Societies may have to raise more money from the wholesale market. At present wholesale money can be raised more cheaply than the high-paying building society accounts and is less volatile than the instant access accounts which are being heavily advertised.

Building society inflow during May was between £550 million and £600 million, and societies must wait until income reaches £800 million a month before they can consider a reduction in June and July, traditionally thin months.

## Building societies fight back

By our Financial Staff

Building societies are fighting back on the question of converting to letters between the Building Societies Association and Lord Hailsham, the Lord Chancellor, and the association has been invited to talks with him.

Lord Hailsham also wrote to Mr Austin Mitchell 10 days ago setting out the government's current thinking on allowing new organisations to compete with solicitors on conveyancing.

The letter follows his earlier statement that the government was concerned about possible conflicts of interest if building societies were allowed to offer conveyancing services.

He makes it clear that if any corporate bodies are given the new freedom he will have complete discretionary power to authorise each institution. Lord Hailsham throws it open to building societies, banks, and estate agents to suggest ways in which they can satisfy him that there is no possible conflict of interest.

He also warned that societies might not be able to land out the money they attracted profitably.

Societies may have to raise more money from the wholesale market. At present wholesale money can be raised more cheaply than the high-paying building society accounts and is less volatile than the instant access accounts which are being heavily advertised.

Building society inflow during May was between £550 million and £600 million, and societies must wait until income reaches £800 million a month before they can consider a reduction in June and July, traditionally thin months.

Societies have been raising their savings rate, steadily since the recommended March rise, and yesterday Mr Walden attacked the leapfrogging of rates which has been taking place over the past two months.

"There is no long-term advantage to one society which introduces a new investment product with a higher rate of interest. The society which started the process, perhaps having invested considerable sums in research and advertising expenditure, may be the ultimate loser," he said.

He also warned that societies might not be able to land out the money they attracted profitably.

Societies may have to raise more money from the wholesale market. At present wholesale money can be raised more cheaply than the high-paying building society accounts and is less volatile than the instant access accounts which are being heavily advertised.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Sales drive by Britain

BRITAIN yesterday stepped up its battle to sell the \$4-billion Panamigam builtfield communications system to the American Defence Department. The British system built by a consortium including Plessey, Rockwell and IFF is in competition against a French system known as Rita, built by Thomson CSF of France and including the US company GTE.

As part of its effort to sell the Americans the UK system a joint British and American parliamentary team yesterday visited an exhibition in Washington where the Panamigam communications package is on display. The British parliamentary team, headed by Mr Eric Deakin, included several prominent Labour and Tory members including Labour front bench spokesman Mr John Smith.

AIRSHIP Industries has clinched a £3.5 million deal with Resorts International which operates casinos and hotels who plan to use the Silver 3000 for advertising. Resorts will contribute to development costs for the 200-seater airship and has an option to buy it. It is the ship industry's first major contract since 1980. Last month, it agreed a \$4 million deal with Canadian Engineering Surveys.

PEUGEOT, France's leading car manufacturer, has granted a subsidised loan of two billion francs to develop a new car for its Citroen subsidiary. The company will use the funds to modernise its plant at Aulnay near Paris to produce a new compact Citroen. The new model, which is expected to be introduced next year, will be the smallest in the Citroen line.

## UKO INTERNATIONAL PLC

### INCREASED PROFIT AND DIVIDEND

Results for year ended 29th March 1985

- \* Profit advances 31% to £3.6m.
- \* Total dividend up from 3p to 5p.
- \* Result achieved on turnover 9% higher at £63,779,000.
- \* Earnings per share up 27% from 16.4p to 20.8p.

"The improved Group results were due to increased turnover and better operating efficiency. Sales in both divisions attained record levels."

Sir Ian Morrow — Chairman

UKO International PLC, Bittacy Hill, Mill Hill, London NW7 1EN.

سكرا من الامم



# GM wins \$5bn battle for Hughes Aircraft

From Alex Brummer in Washington

General Motors yesterday emerged victorious from the bruising auction for control of Hughes Aircraft, the satellite-to-helicopters combine created by the late Howard Hughes.

The success of its \$5 billion sweet offer was particularly sweet for General Motors in that it was won in fierce competition with its arch rival, Ford, and restores GM to what it regards as its rightful place as the largest corporation in the world. The bid is the largest outside the oil industry, just topping the weekend consumer merger between tobacco giant R.J. Reynolds and Nabisco.

The emergence of GM as victors in the battle caught Wall Street by surprise. Ford shares have been climbing in recent days on the expectation that Ford would win control. Ford already has extensive interests in the aerospace business. However, General Motors with its huge cash reserves of \$9 billion was always considered to have the financial edge.

In fact, General Motors only have to fork out some \$2.7 billion in cash with the rest of the purchase price being satisfied with the issue of some 50 million of new class "H" General Motors shares. The final decision on the bid was taken by the Howard Hughes Medical Institute, the effective controllers of Hughes Aircraft, which had the firm for tax reasons. The other unsuccessful bidder was Boeing.

As a result of its purchase GM will now control the United States' largest defence electronics firm. It clearly hopes that its belated entry into the defence industry will both insulate it from the severe cyclical swings of the American car industry as well as provide it with a technological edge in the battle with competitors in the US and Japanese car industries.

While General Motors is already in the defence business, defence has only represented 2 per cent of its massive annual sales of \$86 billion. One problem it will inherit is the current investigation into Hughes' alleged inflating of defence contracts for the Pentagon.

# Japan plans R & D in UK

From Michael Smith in Osaka

JAPAN'S biggest electronics firm, Matsushita, is planning to open a new research and development laboratory in Britain in the near future. Officials from Matsushita's UK subsidiary, Panasonic, are currently searching for a top-level British scientist to lead the operation, which will be the first major Japanese R&D facility in the UK.

Matsushita has selected Britain in preference to Germany as the site of only its third R&D facility outside Japan. But until Panasonic officials in Britain recruit the right person to lead the venture, the Japanese are not prepared to say when the laboratory will open or how much of the group's huge \$800 million a year R&D budget it will command.

The decision represents a modest step by Japanese industry to answer criticisms from the West about the past reluctance of high technology firms to transfer R&D overseas. It is a step likely to be welcomed in Britain at a time of growing friction over the trade imbalances between the two countries.

Dr Shigeru Hayakawa, head of Matsushita's research and development operations, said yesterday that it would be meaningless if the new British laboratory were led and staffed by Japanese.

Matsushita currently spends close on \$800 million a year on R&D, with increasing sums being diverted towards developments in microchips. Dr Hayakawa, an internationally renowned expert, forecasts a huge expansion of microchip capability in the next few years.

Japanese electronics firms are likely to unveil a one million-bit chip by the end of this year, which will have four times the power of any currently available. But Dr Hayakawa predicted that within five years, the industry would produce an even more powerful four million-bit chip, simultaneously developing new techniques to make "layered" chips carrying a 20 million-bit capacity—80 times more powerful than anything now available on the market.

# De Lorean shockwave hits accountants

Mary Brasier and Andrew Cornelius on high risk problems



THE SENIOR partner of one of the UK's top accountancy firms confessed this week that he could not find enough insurance cover because they have become high risk categories. The £350 million damages claims levelled against Arthur Andersen over its auditing of the accounts of the De Lorean sports car business have sent shockwaves through the professions.

Top accountants are in the same boat as insurance brokers, solicitors and other professional advisers. They cannot find enough insurance cover because they have become high risk categories. The £350 million damages claims levelled against Arthur Andersen over its auditing of the accounts of the De Lorean sports car business have sent shockwaves through the professions.

If the cases against Arthur Andersen are proved, the partners are likely to be adequately protected by hefty professional indemnity cover they took out when rates were substantially cheaper than they are now. Also protected are the partners of Ernst & Whinney facing a huge claim in the Irish courts and Arthur Young Mclelland Moores who may find themselves on the wrong end of an action following the collapse of Johnson Matthey Bankers.

But accountants, architects, lawyers, brokers and other professionals organised on a partnership basis where their liability to losses is unlimited wonder whether they would face personal bankruptcy if a De Lorean size action was to hit them now.

According to one firm's senior partner: "Two years ago I would have said it was virtually impossible for the partner of a firm like ours to be made personally bankrupt by a negligence claim. Now it is a distinct possibility."

Firms organised as partnerships are finding it difficult to place professional indemnity insurance and where such insurance is on offer the premiums are sky high.

Premiums for indemnity insurance have rocketed in the last year, particularly for accountants, who are now paying two or three times more for cover than they were 12 months ago. Their total bill for insurance is now around £200 million. There is a certain amount of catching up involved as premiums had been driven down by competition among insurers before spectacular claims such as De Lorean came along.

The huge numbers involved in paying claims like De Lorean make major indemnity insurers think again. Guardian Royal Exchange, which held 8 per cent of the market, pulled out last November after setting aside \$8 million from profits to meet its share of professional negligence claims. Others have also withdrawn from the market, deterred by unprecedented loss ratios on accountancy risks of 300 per cent.

In the Lloyd's market the same pattern has emerged with underwriters reducing the amount of indemnity business they are prepared to write. Partly they feel vulnerable because it is much more difficult to lay off the risk through reinsurance as reinsurers have seen the huge claims appearing in the US.

But also as premiums for professional insurance have risen so fast, many Lloyd's underwriters risk breaching the premium income limit set for them by the Lloyd's market if they renew indemnity cover.

The result is that major professional firms simply cannot protect themselves against the risk of a multi-million dollar lawsuit because they cannot get cover beyond about £70 or £80 million. Finding cover even below that level means trawling around the London market and the US. Smaller firms with an unblemished record are in a better position particularly as there are alternatives such as the Institute of Chartered Accountants own scheme and Sun Alliance write policies for smaller firms.

The threat posed by huge court claims and the inadequacy of insurance arrangements has prompted calls for a widespread shake-up of the way in which the accountancy profession is structured. Leading firms now argue that the partnership structure is out of touch with present day demands, and that partners face risks which are out of step with the rewards which are on offer in the profession.

The Institute of Chartered Accountants has established a working party which is examining the future structure of firms. But the pressure for change is likely to come from the top eight firms in the UK, which are increasingly out of step with the rest of the profession on major issues.

Deloitte, Haskins and Sells, one of the leading UK firms, is already quietly moving towards the limited liability structure of a public limited company. Partners of the firm will appoint a board of directors, and publish an annual report. Mr John Bullock, newly elected as senior partner, believes that it is only a matter of time before the partnership structure is abandoned.

"In theory I could do this job for seven years and then be wiped out by the claim like this," Mr Bullock says.

The Government is aware of the problem facing the accountancy firms, but is waiting for the profession to take a lead before making the changes to company law necessary if the traditional partnership structure is to be abolished. In the meantime accountancy firms are desperately looking for ways to top up their existing indemnity cover.

If the insurance industry refuses to take the risks then firms will have to look much more closely at the risks involved in auditing and may turn down risky projects like De Lorean.

It is not just accountants who have suddenly felt the chill of being exposed to expensive litigation. Lloyd's brokers themselves are vulnerable and the large groups are encountering the same difficulties as accountants in obtaining adequate cover for major risks. Premiums have doubled in most cases so that a medium sized broker wanting at least £20 million cover will have to pay as much as £400,000 a year in premiums.

Major firms are wanting the same kind of cover as the top 10 accounting firms, and the old maximum of £20 million is being extensively topped up. Many go to the US for the so-called "top layer" of insurance to cover them for amounts of over £40 million.

One major foreign reinsurer is actively excluding indemnity — "errors and omissions" lines — for Lloyd's brokers in the wake of a case involving Sedgwick Group and the State Electricity Commission of Victoria in Australia.

Sedgwick paid \$21.2 million in an out of court settlement last year after the commission, which faced huge claims for bush fire damage, had been told its insurance policies were void.

It blamed Sedgwick which had placed the business, saying that if insurers refused to pay because they felt they had been misled about the nature of the risk it was Sedgwick's fault.

Sedgwick covered all but \$25,000 of the \$21.2 million bill for damages from claiming on its indemnity insurance. (Ironically the same insurers who refused to pay out on the bush fires subsequently paid out for Sedgwick's damages).

Solicitors, engineers, surveyors and architects have all started to look more closely at their insurance cover either because they do business in the US or because they sense the American enthusiasm for litigation is spreading in the UK.

Rates for solicitors are expected to be sharply when their professional scheme comes up for renewal later this summer. Firms like solicitors are often reluctant (or are not allowed) to reveal whether they have cover in case they encourage litigation.

Architects have responded to the problem of finding adequate cover at "reasonable cost" by establishing a joint company with Lloyd's brokers Bowring. The main company providing indemnity for architects pulled out of the market in 1983 and architects cite examples of reduced cover, more conditions attached to the policy and more instances of repudiation and avoidance when it comes to claiming.

One medium sized practice told the professional journal that his premium had leaped from £3,500 to £22,000.

Institute schemes whether for architects, accountants or any other profession are seen as the only way of securing an underwriting source which will not walk away from business when margins are squeezed. Unfortunately though the existence of professional schemes contributed to the intense competition for indemnity insurance so recently.

The retreat from that state of affairs which produced cheap insurance with choice for the assured has been a particularly painful one for most partnerships which face both the need for higher cover and the necessity of higher costs at the same time.

# Debenhams' ability attacked by Burton

By Margaretta Pagano City Correspondent

Burton launched a stinging attack on Debenhams' ability as retailers in its formal offer document out yesterday.

Saving financial ammunition until the next round in this \$475 million takeover bid, Mr Ralph Halpern, Burton's chief, concentrated his power on how Debenhams could suffer from his dose of retailing flair.

"Debenhams' management have progressively abdicated their role as retailers, becoming instead landlords and credit card operators dependent on the retailing skills of others," he added. Debenhams have not developed authoritative, recognised and successful high street names and brands.

Mr Halpern, in tandem with Sir Terence Conran of Habitat, Mothercare, added they have the skill and experience to bring about change. Burton can bring a more exciting and profitable retailing style to Debenhams serving its 30 year plus market of customers, he said.

"We believe that Debenhams' profits from retailing in its own stores are next to nothing."

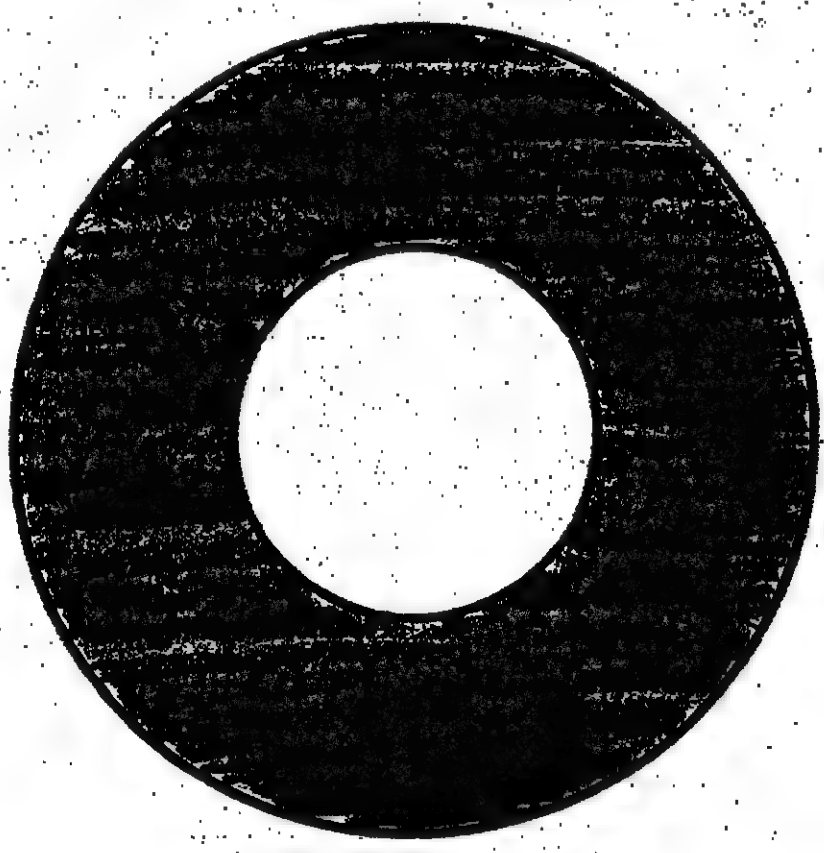
Burton hopes to talk to House of Fraser, which now holds a 5 per cent stake in Debenhams, next week over possible agreements if the bid succeeds.

Shares in Debenhams hardened another 5p to 404p as Mr Bob Thornton, the chairman, brushed off Burton's attack. The shares are still well ahead of Burton's offer terms which value them at about 368p. Burton's shares firmed up to 384p.

A full year profit forecast from Burton is being kept well tucked away but the group is set to make some £74 million after the 38 per cent rise to £34 million at the half-year.

Burton is forecasting a final dividend of 5p, net which makes a total dividend of 8.5 per cent.

Mr Thornton said Burton's offer is still some £90 million out of touch. But if shareholders want to be done out of income and capital then it is a great little offer.



# A report on a well rounded year.

During the past year, we have made some very important changes in the Group and I believe we are now on the threshold of gaining significant benefits.

Since I reported at this time last year there is a greater degree of optimism, despite the fact that many of the problems of previous years have not yet been resolved. There have been much improved performances from many of our companies around the world.

At home, demand for cement remained virtually static, while the miners' strike added some £6 million to our operating costs. Hardly surprisingly our UK cement profits did not match those of the previous year.

But, turning to 1985, I am pleased to say that in spite of the extremely bad weather in January and February which left us 20% behind last year's figures, deliveries have picked up and now we are only marginally behind the previous year's level.

Abroad, our companies overseas have made an encouraging start, particularly in Australia, New Zealand and Mexico - while our established cement business in the US continues to do very well, as markets benefit from business expansion and population growth.

Referring to the US, we have just completed the acquisition of Atlantic Cement Inc. at a cost of \$145 million which will complement our existing

operations and greatly strengthen our presence in the United States. I am confident we will achieve a level of earnings which will fully justify this acquisition.

Meanwhile, our Armitage Shanks Kilgore sanitary ware business in Texas is doing well and the new plant, now being constructed in North Carolina, is on schedule to begin production in three months time.

Much of the success that we have achieved is due to the people who work for us. It is people who make a company and Blue Circle is fortunate in having a good team.

I believe we are in good shape, and I hope that you are encouraged by the progress we have made - and will continue making.

**Blue Circle**  
Blue Circle Industries PLC  
For copies of the full text of the Chairman's Statement and the Company's Report and Accounts, please write to Group Public Affairs, Blue Circle Industries PLC, Portland House, Stag Place, London SW1E 5NP.

# The Wellcome Foundation Limited Interim Results - 1985



Review by the Chairman, Mr. A. J. Sheppard

Wholly-owned by The Wellcome Trust, The Wellcome Foundation Limited is an international group of pharmaceutical and chemical companies with its headquarters in the UK.

The Wellcome Trust intends to offer 20% of its shareholding for public sale in early 1986, while retaining a strong controlling interest in the company. The arrangement is subject to the

The profit increase is primarily due to improved trading in the USA and also in the UK together with favourable exchange movements during the half year. In the USA sales have been buoyant resulting in improved profitability. Results in the UK reflect the full benefits of rationalisation measures made in earlier years.

	1st half 1985 £m Unaudited	1st half 1984 £m Unaudited	Full year 1984 £m
Turnover	507.3	378.3	806.4
R and D expenditure	59.0	44.8	96.6
Profit before taxation	70.5	42.7	89.5
Taxation	32.2	19.5	40.9
Profit after taxation	38.3	23.2	48.6
Capital expenditure	26.5	27.0	57.7
Shareholders' funds	489.5	386.6	420.0

approval of the Charity Commissioners. In the six months ended 23 February 1985, group turnover amounted to £507.3m. This is £129.0m greater than the corresponding period last year and is an increase of 34% of which 20% is due to trading and 14% to currency movements.

Profit before tax amounted to £70.5m, an increase of £27.8m representing 65%.

The launch of acyclovir, a major breakthrough in antiviral therapy, continues. A significant step was the launch in the USA market in February of the capsule formulation of this product. Capital expenditure for the half year amounted to £26.5m.

The Wellcome Building, 183 Euston Road, London NW1 2BP. Tel: 01-387 4477.



## Dollar loses interest in market haggling


**INVESTMENT**  
 Robin Stoddart

INTEREST rates are set by the availability of cash and credit, just as oil prices are fixed by suppliers in the face of buyers' demand, and the local fruit and vegetable market responds to glut and shortage. The only difference is that while money is the easiest of all things to make, those that monopolise the right to do so have very little idea about the consequences.

Financial markets have been dominated recently by the recognition that for the time being dollar interest rates were going to be im-

pelled lower by the need for a stimulus to the United States economy. A desirable byproduct in view of the soaring trade gap is a lowering of the dollar itself. The cut in key dollar rates to the lowest level for almost five years was enthusiastically welcomed and aroused hopes of similar moves elsewhere.

Led by fixed interest stocks, most share markets moved gently ahead. They were warmed by seasonal factors, notably the decline in oil prices. However, the realisation that this would hit Britain's national income and add to the Treasury's funding requirements soon cut the sterling exchange rate back from the highest level for a year which it briefly reached on the attraction of the highest interest rates offered by any important currency.

Further consideration of relative inflation and the adverse recent trend in Britain deterred switching from dollar into sterling. It brought a little more support, however, for the shortest-dated index-linked gilts issues which are almost unique in guaranteeing real purchasing power and both gains and a modest income for savers over the next few years. Naturally, when prices on the

high streets are rising fast, led by the values placed on the retailers themselves in stock market bids and deals, such solid gilt investments appear rather pedestrian.

Always ready to seize an opportunity for raising a cheap loan, the Treasury and Bank of England batched £800 million of 10 per cent stock dated 2004 which they will hope to sell gradually on the market at not much below par. There is no public subscription offer, which not only saves on advertising but will avoid upsetting the unusually stable gilt market or money market conditions generally ahead of the £1.2 billion cash call by British Telecom later this month.

Although the link between excess money supply and inflation might have been expected to be the subject of a new flush of analytical works after the latest surge in bank lending and the Chancellor's attempts to play down the missed targets, there has been no attempt to rock the boat. Discretion is obviously the better part when a fairly general recovery in the economy, if not employment, prospects, has at last occurred.

The convergence of longer-term interest rates that has now occurred on either side of the Atlantic with the leap

in US treasury bond prices bringing yields down to a shade below 10 per cent this week is a stroke of luck for the Chancellor after so many setbacks previously. But for the bout of weakness in the dollar, which benefited the pound, the high level of short-term interest rates and spate of offers of near-record returns on building society deposits would probably have eroded the prices of longer-dated gilts. Holders can hardly be expected to forgo market rates nearly 50 per cent better for very long.

Foreign demand for gilts has, however, been fairly strong, based on currency preferences. Japanese banks have become enthusiastic buyers of the highest grade of foreign investments. They have taken up large amounts of US treasury bills, foreseeing that the dollar would not slide continuously when oil prices were falling. For longer term holdings they have invested in both sterling gilts and the British banks' new issues of perpetual floating rate notes at a good fraction above high market interest rates.

To what extent the failure of the yen to move up against other currencies is clearly should in the glare of the huge Japanese trade surplus can be blamed on this

kind of activity is hard to gauge. What is likely is that after these forays, the big institutions will turn their attention back to their own market, which even though close to its peak as represented by some share indices is well short of it when due weighting is given to the depressed electronic sector and other international giants.

Nevertheless, it is getting on for two years since British investment trust managers, among others, took the view that the dollar must fall and that the yen would then be the strongest currency and several have paid quite dearly for hedging dollar holdings into the Japanese currency. The rising threat of protectionism has still made little difference to ingrained Japanese business and consumer attitudes. Apart from the international debt problem, this is one of the greatest threats to sustained economic recovery by the countries most dependent on trade.

At present, there are few worries that the US will come to such a shuddering halt that its suppliers will crash back into recession next winter. Wall Street is celebrating the reduction in interest rates and looking for a gradual revival in profit-

## Secret company comes into the open with business guide

THE PRESS launch of a new series of business handbooks due to be held at a Pall Mall club tomorrow will bring to light a British company whose existence has until now remained "a well kept secret," as its executives coyly put it.

Intermatrix was founded 12 years ago by two former IBM executives, Mr Jan Dauman and Mr Geoffrey Morris who felt that there was money to be made out of doing for other companies what they had done for IBM UK. This was to assess the sort of political, economic and social changes that might have an impact on the company and suggest ways in which IBM could shape its plans accordingly.

A mite too fancifully perhaps for British ears, Intermatrix executives describe themselves as "professionals in helping companies anticipate change." It comes as no surprise to find that the majority of their clients are American.

A number of big British firms, including ICI, Nat West and Guardian Royal Exchange, use Intermatrix, but by and large companies on this side of the Atlantic take a lot of convincing

And those who are convinced sometimes ignore its advice. Intermatrix executives cite with glee the story of a big chemicals outfit which they advised against following a particular course of action. To back up their argument, they wrote the story which, they predicted, would appear in the Guardian if the firm pressed ahead with its plans.

The company was under-terred. Not only, say Intermatrix, did the Guardian publish an article along much those lines, but they were questioned in the House and a brouhaha from which the company has never really recovered.

Intermatrix has a staff of 25, but they also employ on a freelance basis a worldwide array of some 60 experts, who are all specialists in a particular country or industry. They include academics, officials, politicians, journalists, financiers and businessmen. Generically these illustrious moonlighters are known as The Network.

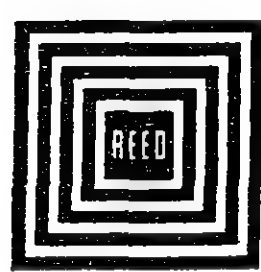
Among the most recent recruits to The Network is Rear Admiral John Robertson, a former director of Naval Intelligence, whose understanding of the South-

ern Cone of South America has apparently come in particularly useful. He will be present at Friday's launch.

Over the years, the company has built up an immense stock of knowledge about doing business in various parts of the world. Not surprisingly, it is rather expensive to maintain and as a way of defraying the cost, they are parceling some of the facts up into 100-page booklets, each on a different country which are to be updated at quarterly intervals.

An initial report and a year's updates will set you back £180. Not surprisingly, Intermatrix is itself a model of responsiveness to the social climate. It will not work for South African clients and refuses to touch defence-related contracts. But one cannot help feeling that if Intermatrix had been given the task of advising a business intelligence service on how best to protect itself from the outside world, it would not have advised it to choose a retired appraiser as its front man, and not give its information-gatherers a title which is redolent of a Boy's Own adventure.

John Hooper



# Reed International PLC.

Preliminary Results for  
Year Ended 31 March 1985

## Trading Results

Turnover increased by 4% to £211.5m (1984: £204.3m). Excluding major divestments, the increase for continuing businesses was 17%.

Pre-tax profit increased by 12% to £107.5m (1984: £96.4m).

Historical trading profit increased by 13% to £127.1m (1984: £112.7m). Current cost trading profit increased by 3% to £68.8m (1984: £66.6m).

The dividend for the year is to be increased by 12% from 16.5p to 18.5p.

	1985		1984	
	Sales	Profit	Sales	Profit
£ million				
Reed Publishing	523	57.2	423	40.3
Consumer Publishing	207	11.4	223	16.0
Reed Building Products	194	8.9	182	13.0
Paint and DIY	247	17.4	183	11.8
Packaging	334	18.4	302	15.0
Reed Trading	210	9.6	171	5.6
European Paper	196	2.3	174	3.0
North American Paper	191	5.2	176	6.3
Decorative Products	113	3.4	105	3.0
Mirror Group Newspapers	75	1.2	277	5.7
Central Costs		(7.9)		(7.0)
Inter-Company Sales				
	(175)	(173)		
	2,115	127.1	2,043	127.7

Turnover and trading profits achieved record levels. With generally highly competitive markets, UK profits declined but the fall was more than offset by improved results overseas, notably in publishing in the USA. The weakness of sterling contributed £7m to an £18m improvement in overseas profit. Exceptional costs for rationalisation charged against trading profit were £5m (1984: £10m).

## Review of Operating Groups

**Reed Publishing.** The largest British owned publishing and exhibitions group continued to make vigorous progress and increased trading profit by 42% to £57m. The group generated 45% of Reed International's trading profit from 21% of balance sheet capital employed. With significant new investment, the rapidly expanding Cahners business in the USA has been particularly successful. UK regional newspapers continued to develop and substantial investment was made in electronic data based publishing.

**Consumer Publishing.** The fall in profit this year was largely attributable to lost issues as a result of a journalists' strike and sharply increased paper costs. The European Courtesy Magazines Group was acquired.

**Reed Building Products.** The imposition of VAT on home improvements seriously impaired the already depressed UK market for building materials. Turnover was maintained but at much reduced margins. Key Terrain suffered particularly from severe price cutting by competitors. Profits from the UK businesses in the second half of the year were significantly reduced. In Holland, Sphinx benefited from previous investment and rationalisation and produced much improved results.

On 30 May 1985, the Company announced that it is seeking purchasers for the companies within the Building Products Group.

**Paint and DIY.** Profits were higher in all

## PRELIMINARY CONSOLIDATED PROFIT STATEMENT for the year to 31 March 1985

	Year	
	1985	1984
Historical Cost		
£ million		
Turnover		
United Kingdom and Exports	1367.1	1474.0
Overseas	748.1	569.0
	2115.3	2043.0
Trading Profit before Exceptional Items	132.2	122.7
Exceptional Items	(5.1)	(10.0)
Share of Profits of Related Companies	1.4	2.7
Operating Profit		
United Kingdom	68.2	73.3
Overseas	60.3	42.1
	128.5	115.4
Interest	(21.0)	(19.0)
Profit before Taxation	107.5	96.4
Taxation		
United Kingdom	(21.8)	(18.3)
Overseas	(21.5)	(9.4)
	(43.3)	(27.7)
Profit after Taxation	64.2	68.7
Outside Shareholders' Interests	(0.3)	(0.3)
Preference Dividends	(0.2)	(0.2)
Profit before Extraordinary Item	63.7	68.2
Extraordinary Item	15.0	—
Profit attributable to Ordinary Shareholders	78.7	68.2
Ordinary Dividends paid and proposed 1985: 18.5p per share (1984: 16.5p per share)	(22.0)	(19.5)
Retained Profit	56.7	48.7
Earnings per Ordinary Share	53.6p	57.7p

The figures for the year are abridged from the Group's full accounts for that period, which have received an unqualified auditors' report and will be filed with the Registrar of Companies after the Annual General Meeting.

main areas both in the UK and overseas. Frazee Industries (paints) and W F Taylor (adhesives) were acquired in the USA for £24m and contributed £3m to trading profit.

**Packaging.** UK demand was generally static and Medway Sacks, a major supplier to the coal industry was badly hit by the miners' strike. Reed Corrugated Cases experienced sharp rises in raw material costs related to the strength of the US dollar. Despite this, improved efficiency following rationalisation resulted in increased profits in the UK. Higher demand and greater efficiency increased profits in Holland. The group continues to develop plastic packaging in addition to traditional paper products.

**Reed Trading.** Spicers office products business continued to grow with improved profits. Maybank benefited from a very strong market for waste paper. Reed Carbonless Papers with a good production performance returned to profit. Spicer-Cowan significantly improved its profit prior to its sale in February 1985.

**European Paper.** In the first three quarters, UK mills lost £3m but returned to profit in the last quarter. Contributory factors to the turn round were: a fall in excessively high pulp prices; reduced energy costs resulting from in-

vestment in converting boilers from oil-burning to gas; and the planned closure of six paper and board machines. Themill in Holland with record sales achieved satisfactory profit.

**North American Paper.** The Quebec mill maintained full capacity working and continued the investment programme of machine upgrading. Profit improved as a result of higher US newsprint prices but margins in off-shore markets were poor. Chemical operations maintained profits but flexible packaging suffered a setback. The Greenville joint venture sawmill continued unprofitable and was sold at a loss of £2m.

**Decorative Products.** Following extensive rationalisation programmes, the group achieved modest profits. Since the year-end the Company has sold the Crown and Sunworthy wallcoverings businesses and is negotiating to sell Sanderson.

## Taxation

The effective rate of taxation increased to 40% of profit before taxation (1984: 29%). The basic rate of Corporation Tax in the UK reduced from 50% to 45% but this was more than offset by the ending of stock relief and reduced capital allowances, which increased the effective rate from 33% to 41%.

The exhaustion of most brought forward losses in the USA increased the effective rate of overseas taxation from 23% to 39%.

## Group Restructuring and Extraordinary Items

The Company sold its investments in Mirror Group Newspapers, London and Provincial Posters and Spicer-Cowan with a net surplus on divestment of £53m.

Most of the Group's remaining printing businesses were sold or closed with a net loss of £6m.

At the half-year, following the decision to close loss-making paper machines, the Board announced its intention to make provision for possible further rationalisation in some of the UK paper and board activities. The net provision amounts to £32m.

These items are reported as a net extraordinary gain of £15m.

## Intangible Assets and Goodwill

A revised accounting policy for intangible assets and goodwill has been adopted. Publishing rights and titles and exhibition rights are stated at fair value on acquisition, and having no finite economic life are not subject to amortisation. Any other excess cost or goodwill is written-off against consolidated reserves. Previously capitalised goodwill of £50m has been written-off to reserves as a prior-year adjustment and the 1984 balance sheet restated.

## Finance

	1985	1984
£ million		
Funds Invested		
Shareholders' Funds	649	597
Outside Shareholders' Interests	4	4
Loan Capital	177	171
Net Overdraft (cash)	(6)	18
	824	790
Funds Employed		
Properties and Plant	448	436
Investments	15	17
Intangible Assets	106	63
Working Capital	253	234
Capital Employed	824	790

Trading cash flow was £36m (1984: £64m) after capital expenditure of £103m (1984: £81m).

Proceeds from divestments were £146m (1984: £8m) and investment in new acquisitions totalled £70m (1984: £22m).

Net indebtedness at the end of the year was £171m (1984: £189m). The Debt/Equity Ratio was 32% (1984: 36%).

## Earnings and Dividends

Profit attributable to shareholders before Extraordinary Items was Historical £64m (1984: £68m) and Current Cost £15m (1984: £30m) resulting in Earnings per Share of Historical 53.6p (1984: 57.7p) and Current Cost 12.5p (1984: 25.2p).

The Board has decided to recommend a final dividend of 12.75p per Ordinary Share making, together with the interim dividend of 5.75p already paid, a total of 18.5p for the year (1984: 16.5p), an increase of 12%.

Subject to approval at the Annual General Meeting which will be held on 23 July 1985, the final dividend will be paid on 13 August 1985 to shareholders on the register on 5 July 1985.

## THE SMALLER COMPANIES INTERNATIONAL TRUST PLC.

RESULTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1985

Shareholders' Funds	£35.3m	£28.7m	+23%
Net Asset Value	90.5p	73.6p	+23%
Earnings per share	1.73p	1.44p	+20%
Dividend per share	1.70p	1.55p	+10%
Currency exposure:			
United Kingdom	50%	57%	
North America	34%	22%	
Japan	16%	21%	

## From the Chairman's statement:

"Over a 5-year period, to March 1985, the Trust is in the top quartile of all trusts for 'total return' performance, as published by the Association of Investment Trusts and is the top performer in the sector for investing in smaller companies."

An Investment Trust managed by

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from R W McGarry, CA, Edinburgh Fund Managers plc—Secretaries, 4 Melville Crescent, Edinburgh EH3 7JA. Telephone 011-226 4981.

## CARLESS

Founded 1859

**CARLESS, CAPEL & LEONARD PLC**  
Oil and Gas Exploration and Production  
Petrochemicals and Petroleum Fuels

## RESULTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1985

	1985	1984
£000		
Turnover	132,274	99,555
Profit before taxation	8,548	4,944
Profit for the year	4,909	3,102
Dividends per share:		
Interim paid	1.00p	1.00p
Final proposed	1.75p	1.75p
Earnings per share	10.00p	5.50p

	£000	£000
Shareholders' funds	70,513	65,748
Capital expenditure	32,731	15,448

★ Profit before taxation for 1984/85 up 70% to £8.5 million.

★ Humbly Grove oilfield development now under way.

★ Hornsea oilfield appraisal successful.

★ Three prime 9th Round offshore blocks awarded.

★ At least 6 onshore U.K. exploration wells planned this year.

★ Significant oil and gas acquisition in the United States.

★ Substantial profit growth from Solvents and Fuels divisions.

The above figures are extracted from the full accounts of the group on which the auditors have given an unqualified opinion. The accounts will be filed with the Registrar of Companies after the Annual General Meeting.



## Press Council guidelines for financial journalists

THE PRESS Council yesterday published guidelines for financial journalists in a new Declaration of Principles.

It is printed here in full: 1. The Press Council considers it undesirable for the professional conduct of financial journalists to be subject to special statutory or governmental regulation. It believes, however, that there are generally recognised ethical obligations and restraints which should be accepted voluntarily by journalists who write or handle financial material and by the newspapers and magazines which employ them.

2. The Press Council declares as a principle that financial journalists should not use for their own profit information which comes into their possession as a result of their jobs before that information has become public.

3. (i) In the observance of this principle, the Press Council does not believe it is reasonable to lay down generally that financial journalists should not to own shares or other securities.

(ii) Journalists, however, should not write about shares or securities in whose performance they or their close families have a significant financial interest without disclosing the interest to their editor or financial editor.

(iii) Journalists should not buy or sell, either directly or through nominees or agents, shares or securities about which they have written recently or about which they intend to write in the near future.

(iv) Should unforeseen circumstances arise in which it is necessary for a journalist to write about shares or securities which he or she has recently bought or sold the editor or financial editor may release the journalist from the obligation under clause (iii).

(v) Financial journalists should not speculate by buying or selling shares or securities on a short-term basis.

(vi) Journalists should never buy or sell shares or securities about which as a result of their employment they possess unpublished information which may affect the shares' or securities' prices, nor should they pass such information to others.

4. The Press Council acknowledges and welcomes the general support already given by editors and journalists to the spirit of this declaration. It recognises also that in some cases newspapers and periodicals go further than this guideline has set out; for example by requiring that their financial journalists shall not own shares or securities at all.

5. Because of variations among newspapers and periodicals and the role of financial journalists on them, the council does not think it would be helpful to put forward a rigid national code dealing with the conduct of financial journalists. No code could cover every office or every case. Observance of the declaration depends on the discretion and sense of responsibility of editors and journalists. One useful simple test is for journalists to ask themselves: before buying or selling whether they would make the transaction if it were to be published.

6. The Press Council will be ready to deal with complaints from any source that newspapers, periodicals or journalists have acted in breach of the spirit of this declaration or these guidelines, and holds itself free to initiate inquiries into apparent breaches of them without complaints having been made to it.

## Peter Rodgers reports on the CDs, Rufs and Eurobonds that will soon boost home loans

# Societies branch out in search for cash

MONEY BROKERS, City discount houses, merchant banks and Eurobond issuing firms are rubbing their hands with glee at the thought of the lucrative new business which they should soon be getting from building societies.

The White Paper is expected to quadruple the amount of money societies can raise from the wholesale money and bond markets from the present 5 per cent of their assets to as much as 20 per cent.

Mr Brian Phillips, general manager for finance and management services of the Nationwide, estimated in January that wholesale funding had already allowed societies to raise their gross mortgage lending by £4 billion between May, 1983 and September, 1984.

But once the limits are expanded to the new higher levels — in stages of course — it should transform the financing of the industry. It will also allow considerably more flexibility to societies which remain hamstrung by the vagaries of the savings market and the competition from banks and National Savings.

The learning progress has been rapid, if the experience

with certificates of deposit is anything to go by. Since January, 1984, the dozen largest societies have been empowered to issue CDs by the eminent decision to allow interest to be paid gross. They have been prominent in the market, raising almost £750 million in March this year compared with nothing 15 months before.

At first there were dire warnings that societies would pay a substantial premium for the shorter maturity CDs, which in effect are just what they say, certificates showing a deposit has been made. They are tradeable bits of paper, not unlike short dated bills.

Mr Jack Frost of City discount house Caley Allen says: "The market is pretty good." Society CDs up to one month maturity are trading at parity with banks, two to three month CDs are marginally more expensive to issue but often very close to banks, though as the maturities stretch to six months the differential with the best banks widens.

Beyond six months societies still appear to prefer conventional wholesale deposits, where if anything he believes societies are selling themselves short by paying too much, though they are pleased enough with the rates which are currently well below the cost of retail funds.

With the growth of balance sheets, more building societies, such as the Bristol & West are creeping above the £2 billion level which the registrar has set as the minimum size to be allowed to issue CDs.

The building society CD market accounts for nearly only £388 million a year earlier.

Having dipped a toe in the water, there are plenty of other techniques available for funding the expansion expected in a couple of years time. Halifax and Alliance for example have recently been into the syndicated loan market, securing funds from groups of banks which have helped rebuild liquidity, which was run down sharply at the year end.

The Halifax has even ventured into one of the buzzword areas of the markets.

‘Wholesale money markets require difficult skills... a run on a bank can happen instantly in the wholesale markets’

half the gross funds raising by societies in the wholesale markets. Ordinary time deposits account for another £420 million, straight bank loans for 30 million and negotiable bonds, where the market was pioneered by Nationwide and Abbey, another £63 million.

These are all Building Societies Association figures for March. The wholesale total in March of almost £1,330 million compared with

the revolving underwriting facility, or Ruf, which is now very fashionable with banks. A Ruf guarantees that short term funds will be available over a long period.

Some societies are rather dubious about the merits of the syndicated loan market, where the funds can be relatively expensive, and it has not yet caught on in a big way. Syndicated loans do require some flexibility.

What everybody is really

waiting to see is the societies' entry next year to the Eurobond market, following a budget announcement that from 1986 they will be able to pay interest gross on Eurobonds.

Some of the early enthusiasm has been tempered, but this market is bound to be attractive for major societies because it offers a huge Europe-wide source of funds at a time when sterling Euro issues are thriving.

Floating rate paper can be sold in the Euro markets to financial institutions and at fixed rate to retail buyers, so that interest rates can be locked in for long periods, avoiding the vagaries of ordinary funding.

Further ahead, there is a possibility that societies may be able to sell mortgage backed securities on the US pattern. This is at present prohibited by mortgage deeds and there would have to be substantial changes to allow it to happen.

But the direct security of a package of private mortgages to back a loan has already proved attractive to foreign banks and merchant banks in London which are busy negotiating to lend money to local authorities on this basis.

There is a great advantage

for societies in ending their overdependence on retail deposits, so that they do not have to pay over the odds and bid up the whole high street market in an attempt to satisfy mortgage demand. But wholesale money markets require difficult skills.

A run on a bank can happen instantly in the wholesale markets and societies would certainly not be allowed to make a major change in their funding patterns on the basis of the present low liquidity ratios which have been allowed only because they are such basically simple organisations.

The complexities of the money markets will demand a move to much stronger capital backing. The Registrar of Friendly Societies is expected to propose, in his long awaited capital adequacy paper, a system very much like that applied to banks.

It would be intriguing to see whether he would allow low cost single branch societies to move even deeper into wholesale funding to exploit its relative cheapness, paralleling the Bank of Scotland's attempt to develop branchless banking in England. That could pose a challenge for the large retail branch networks of major societies.

This advertisement is published by the Burton Group PLC, whose directors (including those who have delegated detailed supervision of this advertisement) have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated and opinions expressed herein are fair and accurate and each of the directors accepts responsibility accordingly.



# Bags more style, bags more profit.

Burton and Habitat Mothercare — two of the most successful retailers in the UK.

Innovators with the flair to create outstanding retail businesses.

Both companies have superb growth records.

Both have proved that their exciting ideas

can be made to work in large spaces as well as small.

To be a successful retailer Debenhams needs the vision and retail management skills of Burton and Habitat Mothercare.

— They have bags more style.

— That's why they produce bags more profit.

## Debenhams often promise Burton always delivers.

The Burton Group

habitat/mothercare

THIS NOTICE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER FOR SALE AND THE STOCK DESCRIBED BELOW IS NOT AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE DIRECT FROM THE BANK OF ENGLAND. OFFICIAL DEALINGS IN THE STOCK ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE ARE EXPECTED TO COMMENCE ON THURSDAY, 6TH JUNE 1985.

### PARTICULARS OF AN ISSUE OF £900,000,000 10 per cent TREASURY STOCK, 2004

#### SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS

Amount paid on issue: £36.00 per cent  
Amount payable on Monday,  
15th July 1985: £36.75 per cent  
INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY ON 15TH  
MAY AND 15TH NOVEMBER

This Stock is an investment falling within Part II of the First Schedule to the Trustee Investments Act 1961. Application has been made to the Council of the Stock Exchange for the Stock to be admitted to the Official List.

£900,000,000 of the above Stock has been issued to the Bank of England on 4th June 1985 at a price of £96.75 per cent. The amount paid on issue was £36.00 per cent and the amount payable on 15th July 1985 will be £36.75 per cent. The balance of £210,000,000 of the Stock has been reserved for the National Debt Commissioners for public funds under their management.

The principal of and interest on the Stock will be a charge on the National Loans Fund, with recourse to the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

The Stock will be repaid at par on 15th May 2004. The Stock will be registered at the Bank of England or at the Bank of Ireland, Belfast, and will be transferable, in multiples of one penny, by instrument in writing in accordance with the Stock Transfer Act 1963. Transfers will be free of stamp duty.

Interest will be payable half-yearly on 15th May and 15th November. Income tax will be deducted from payments of more than 25 per annum. Interest warrants will be transmitted by post. The first interest payment will be made on 15th November 1985 at the rate of £3.9004 per £100 of the Stock.

Until payment in full has been made and a completed registration form submitted to the Bank of England, the Stock will be represented by letters of allotment.

Payment in full may be made at any time prior to 15th July 1985 but no discount will be allowed on such payment. Interest may be charged on a day-to-day basis on any overdue amount which may be accepted at a rate equal to the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate for seven days plus 1 per cent per annum. Such rate will be determined by the Bank of England by reference to market quotations, on the due date for the relevant payment, for LIBOR obtained from such source or sources as the Bank of England shall consider appropriate. Default in due payment of any amount in respect of the Stock will render the allotment of such Stock liable to cancellation and any amount previously paid liable to forfeiture.

Letters of allotment may be split into denominations of multiples of £100 on written request received by the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London, EC4M 9AA, on any date not later than 11th July 1985. Such requests must be signed and must be accompanied by the letters of allotment.

Letters of allotment must be surrendered for registration, accompanied by a completed registration form, when the final instalment is paid, unless payment in full has been made before the due date, in which case they must be surrendered for registration not later than 15th July 1985.

Copies of this notice may be obtained at the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London, EC4M 9AA, or at any of the Branches of the Bank of England, or at the Glasgow Agency of the Bank of England, 25 St Vincent Place, Glasgow, G1 2EB; at the Bank of Ireland, Moynihan Buildings, 1st Floor, 20 Colander Street, Belfast, BT1 5BN; at Mullens & Co., 15 Moorgate, London, EC2R 6AN; or at any office of The Stock Exchange in the United Kingdom.

Government statement: Attention is drawn to the statement issued by Her Majesty's Treasury on 25th May 1985 which explained that, in the interest of the orderly conduct of fiscal policy, neither Her Majesty's Government nor the Bank of England, nor their respective servants or agents undertake to disclose or to make any statement which might be taken to constitute a forecast or prediction of the future course of the Government or the Bank of England, or on behalf of the Government or the Bank of England, or to make such disclosure, and that such omission shall neither render any transaction liable to be set aside nor give rise to any claim for compensation.

BANK OF ENGLAND  
LONDON

4th June 1985

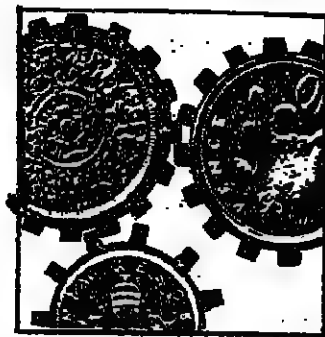






# The Treasury refuses to publish figures for the direct cost of unemployment, but NEIL FRASER and ADRIAN SINFIELD have done their own calculations

## £20bn — the cost of Britain's dole queue



### ECONOMICS AGENDA

WHAT ARE THE costs of unemployment? There are many different components in the total cost to the unemployed and to society including the social costs of increased ill-health and wasted lives. Here we concentrate on measuring the direct costs to the Exchequer — the costs of benefits to the unemployed and the loss of revenue from the loss of jobs.

The Treasury itself estimated the direct Exchequer costs of unemployment in its Economic Progress Report of February, 1981 but has since refused to publish any updating of its work, beyond giving the benefit costs of unemployment. In reply to Parliamentary questions Ministers defend their refusal to estimate the loss of government revenue through unemployment by saying, for example, that it "depends on the causes of unemployment" (Mr Rees, December 13, 1984).

The argument is rather obscure. It seems to mean that, if unemployment is due to unsustainable earnings levels, it would be wrong to use those earnings levels in calculating lost taxes. But scaled-down earnings assumptions for the unemployed can be made — as the Treasury did in 1981, and probably in its unpublished paper in 1982. One should also recognise as almost everyone but the Government seems to do these days, that deflationary policies do play a major role in explaining unemployment.

The table summarises our results for direct Exchequer costs of unemployment in 1984-85. The benefits total, the more straightforward estimate, includes Unemployment Insurance Benefit, Supplementary Benefit, Housing Benefit, benefits to those aged 60 to 65 who no longer register, and the Government's contribution to redundancy payments.

The revenue loss arises not only for the registered unemployed but also for those who would work were more jobs available (especially housewives and early retirees). Another difficult assumption is the choice of earnings level had they been in work.

We tried to follow the procedures of government economists in the past — when they were allowed to make these estimates — in deriving a figure for this we came up with £110 per week as average for all unemployed and for the average tax rate.

Our estimate of the total cost is therefore around £20 billion, or £5,600 per registered unemployed person.

We are not arguing that unemployment could be reduced to zero or that this would save £20 billion. We would rather use our figure in estimating the cost of the increase in unemployment from a particular date or in comparison with performance elsewhere. For example, the unemployment rate when the Conservatives came to office in May 1979 was 5.4 per cent. The Exchequer cost of unemployment at that level now would be some £12.5 billion less than the present total. And if unemployment in Britain had increased no faster than in France or Germany, the Exchequer would have saved some £7.5 billion and employment would have been 1.5 million higher.

We have also attempted to calculate for a hard-pressed local authority the spending and revenue losses attributable to unemployment. With Cleveland County Council's help, we estimated some of these costs for that authority at £490 per year for each extra registered unemployed. This included extra spending on free school meals, staying on in sixth form and further education, services for the unemployed, and losses in revenue and rates. However, we have not added these to the Exchequer costs because we do not know how typical these are.

The loss of income to the unemployed themselves can also be calculated. This is the difference between their net pay in work (using the same assumptions about earnings levels as in the Exchequer cost calculations) and their benefit income out of work. The total loss of income by all registered unemployed comes out at \$8,786 billion for the year 1984-85 or \$2,120 per person per year. These costs are higher, and the Exchequer costs lower, because the Government have cut, abolished and taxed benefits. Abolishing the earnings related supplement to NI benefit and other benefit changes transferred some \$500 million a year. Taking NI benefit has removed another \$625 million a year from the unemployed. The average annual loss of income to the unemployed has increased by \$251 (18.67) for the benefit and tax changes alone, ignoring other cuts such as those in free school meals.

The full economic cost of unemployment to the nation is the lost output now and (because of lost investment) in the future. This lost output constitutes lost incomes to the Government and to the unemployed, with a residual in lost profits, lost self-employed income etc. And this loss of income, by reducing spending, has exacerbated the loss of jobs.

What is the significance of our estimates? First, the calculations bring out the scale of the Government's deflationary fiscal policies. The Public Sector Borrowing Requirement target is set so low that it does not even cover the cost of unemployment's rise relative to our European neighbours. This is a remarkable stance with well over three million unemployed.

Secondly, the cost of job creation is much reduced by the savings in the Exchequer costs of unemployment. The gross costs of projects employing people at the earnings level to our calculations should be reduced by around \$6,300 per person removed from the unemployment count. Estimates obtained by Christopher Hume gave the net cost of removing one person from the register by public investment at \$14,000, using the National Institute model, and \$20,500, using the Treasury model (Guardian, December 13, 1984). These figures would be lower the more labour intensive the project. Paul Ormerod of the Henley Centre, for Forecasting, has argued that the labour content of public infrastructure spending would reduce the net cost per person removed from the unemployment count to only \$7,000 (The Times, April 11). Given these figures, some expansion of public borrowing to finance needed public investment would have economic and social benefits and cut the appalling costs of unemployment.

We are not arguing that paying people in state jobs costs no more than the dole. As Samuel Brittan has pointed out "basically all that the Government can pay someone on a public payroll at no net cost, is the saving in benefit grossed up for tax" (Financial Times, January 15, 1981). The net cost of the Community Programme is very low (around \$2,000 per person) because the pay level on the programme is not much more than that. But it is a very negative approach to minimise the net cost in job creation. Attention should also be paid to the value of output. It is the need for renewed infrastructure and restored services which strengthens the argument for a revival in regular public spending as well as special programmes.

Neil Fraser and Adrian Sinfield work in the Department of Social Administration at the University of Edinburgh. Material in the first part of this article is based upon a report commissioned by BBC-North East. Copies can be obtained from the authors at the Department of Social Administration, University of Edinburgh, George Square, Edinburgh, EH8 9LL.

Direct Exchequer costs of unemployment, 1984-85

	£ billion
Benefits	7.44
Lost income tax	5.69
Lost NI contributions	5.20
Lost indirect taxes	1.58
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.91</b>

John Rodda in East Berlin

## Soviet visa threat to Zola's race plans

ZOLA BUDD: Still struggling for international acceptance

When questioned about these omissions, the Soviet official first said that Miss Budd was not British. He then changed his answer to say that she was a dual passport holder.

It was then that he said that there might be a problem about the issuing of a visa. No doubt the British Amateur Athletic Board will quickly take this matter up to ensure that the USSR accepts Miss Budd as a fully-eligible athlete under the rules of the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

It is as well that this matter is made known now in order to give the administrations of both countries time to take action and for the IAAF and the European Association to ensure that Miss Budd competes in the Olympic final in Los Angeles.

When questioned about these omissions, the Soviet official first said that Miss Budd was not British. He then changed his answer to say that she was a dual passport holder.

It was then that he said that there might be a problem about the issuing of a visa. No doubt the British Amateur Athletic Board will quickly take this matter up to ensure that the USSR accepts Miss Budd as a fully-eligible athlete under the rules of the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

It is as well that this matter is made known now in order to give the administrations of both countries time to take action and for the IAAF and the European Association to ensure that Miss Budd competes in the Olympic final in Los Angeles.

European Cup if that is Britain's wish.

The last occasion a British athletics team was going to the Soviet Union and ran into visa trouble was in 1963, when the team went to Volgograd. Twenty-four hours before they were due to depart, the three journalists accompanying the team had not received their visas.

The late Jack Crump, then the British Board's Secretary, promptly told the Soviet consul in London that if these were not issued, the British team of 60 competitors would not be leaving London. The necessary documentation then appeared.

This is a useful precedent of which the Russians might be reminded if in fact they do not come round to understanding that as far as the sport of athletics is concerned Miss Budd is British.



ZOLA BUDD: Still struggling for international acceptance

John Rodda in East Berlin

## Soviet visa threat to Zola's race plans

### ATHLETICS

ZOLA BUDD could run into problems in her competitive programme this summer. The British selectors have already pencilled her in for the national team to take part in the European Cup final in Moscow in August but there are doubts about her receiving an entry visa for the Soviet Union.

A Soviet athletics official who is in Berlin for the International Olympic Committee session said that there could be a problem. The athletics magazines of both East Germany and the Soviet Union have deliberately omitted Miss Budd from their 1984 international ranking lists at 1,500 metres and also at 3,000 metres, the event in which she competed

in the Olympic final in Los Angeles.

When questioned about these omissions, the Soviet official first said that Miss Budd was not British. He then changed his answer to say that she was a dual passport holder.

It was then that he said that there might be a problem about the issuing of a visa. No doubt the British Amateur Athletic Board will quickly take this matter up to ensure that the USSR accepts Miss Budd as a fully-eligible athlete under the rules of the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

It is as well that this matter is made known now in order to give the administrations of both countries time to take action and for the IAAF and the European Association to ensure that Miss Budd competes in the Olympic final in Los Angeles.

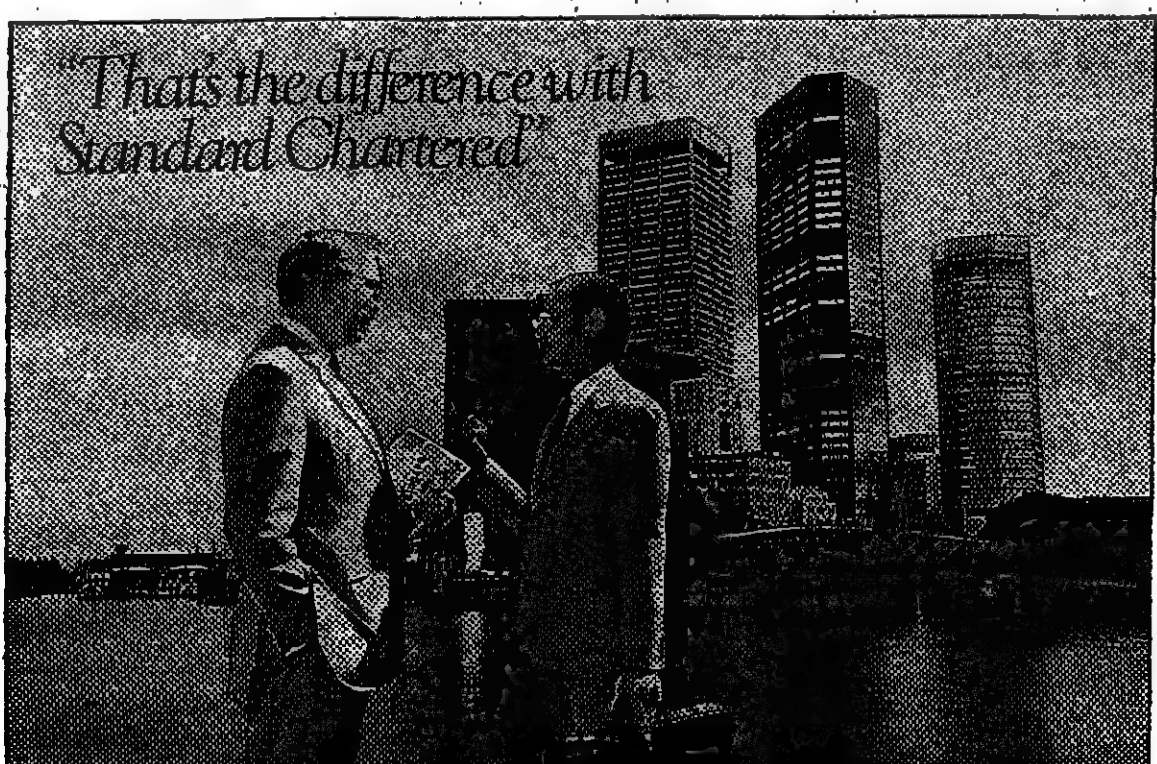
European Cup if that is Britain's wish.

The last occasion a British athletics team was going to the Soviet Union and ran into visa trouble was in 1963, when the team went to Volgograd. Twenty-four hours before they were due to depart, the three journalists accompanying the team had not received their visas.

The late Jack Crump, then the British Board's Secretary, promptly told the Soviet consul in London that if these were not issued, the British team of 60 competitors would not be leaving London. The necessary documentation then appeared.

This is a useful precedent of which the Russians might be reminded if in fact they do not come round to understanding that as far as the sport of athletics is concerned Miss Budd is British.

# MORE LOCATIONS. FEWER DISLOCATIONS.



Success in international business has a lot to do with having the right connections. And very few banks indeed can offer you as many as Standard Chartered.

As one of Britain's largest banks, and specialists in international business, we have over 2000 branches in more than 60 countries. All linked by common systems and the latest in telecommunications technology. And all staffed by people to whom international trade is a way of life.

The result is that when you deal with Standard Chartered, you deal with people who understand your problems — and can supply solutions.

Delayed payments become an occasional rarity, rather than a constant headache.

International cash management that enables you to use funds more efficiently becomes a reality, rather than an objective.

And whether you need a more competitive foreign exchange dealing service, better-tailored trade finance, or more productive advice and introductions around the world, you'll find the service you want under one roof.

Ours.

## Standard Chartered

Direct banking, worldwide

Standard Chartered Bank Head Office: 10 Clements Lane, London EC4N 7AB.

### TENNIS

Curren is top casualty

SEEDED players tumbled out of the Beckenham tournament yesterday, the top casualty being Kevin Curren, the world number one. He was ousted out 7-5, 7-5 by Darren Cahill, a 19-year-old Australian playing his first match in Britain.

Cahill, ranked 268th in the world, said afterwards: "I have to qualify for Wimbledon so I want to make the most of playing on grass here."

Unfortunately that was to last a little over three hours, when Cahill had to take the court again, only to be beaten 7-6, 6-1 by the American Matt Anger.

Beckenham has now lost half the men's seeds with Scott Davies, Ben Testerman, Tim Wilkinson, Mike Leach and the Indian Vijay Amritraj joining the vanquished yesterday. Amritraj finished with a suspected broken thumb after a heavy fall in losing 6-7, 7-5, 6-1 to Slobodan Zivojinovic of Yugoslavia.

Leighton Alfred of Wales put up a great fight against Boris Becker, the German holder of the world junior masters title. Alfred, after saving a match point in the 10th game of the second set bravely forced the deciding tie-break but then went to pieces and was beaten 6-2, 5-7, 7-6.

British players fared better at the Northern Championships at Didsbury where Jeremy Bates and Nick Fulwood knocked out highly-rated players to reach the quarter-finals.

Bates, the defending champion, beat the fifth seed, New Zealand's Russell Simpson, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2, while Fulwood of Derbyshire defeated the American Tom Warneke in straight sets.

Fulwood said of his recent success: "I owe it all to my new coach Chris Bradnam. He completely changed my image as well as my game. He told me there was no limit to how far I could go."

### Graham Snowdon with the Milk Race

Attacking Knickman takes the lead

### CYCLING

The United States, down to just two riders after a series of crashes, amazingly regained the individual leader's yellow jersey from the Soviet Union team in yesterday's thrilling ninth stage of the Milk Race.

Roy Knickman was the hero of a 73-mile leg starting and finishing at Middleburgh. He begins today's potentially harder stage from Richmond to Halifax with a two-minute eight-second lead over Eric van Lancker of the Fagiol (Belgium) professional team.

Tommaso Kirsipuu (USSR), the previous leader, missed an important split in the field which came just after the Westerdale climb and he now drops to third overall, a further three seconds down. It is the first time since 1977 that the Soviets, having taken a Milk Race lead, have forfeited the yellow jersey.

Knickman, first out of the final corner at the end of 16 laps of a 2.3-mile finishing circuit, was pushed to the rear of a leading quartet with van Lancker taking the sprint from Allen Andersson (Sweden) and the only other American survivor, Jeff Pierce. But the stage result was by then largely academic.

Twenty-year-old Knickman had put in a searing attack around 22 miles shortly after the field had split, taking the Swede with him. "Straight away I knew the yellow jersey was in the rear half of the field, so I just put my head down and went," he said.

He and Andersson had 45 seconds on a group of 17 as they came onto the final circuit. When van Lancker chased with eight laps left, Pierce sat on him. Once it was apparent they were going to bridge the gap, they worked well together and caught the leaders with 15 miles to ride.

By the finish, the four were 73 seconds ahead. A despondent Kirsipuu, having tried in vain to claw back some time, came in at the back of the next group, a further 81 seconds adrift.

Paolo Rosola, from Italy, won the 198km 18th stage of the Giro d'Italia classic yesterday with a last-ditch sprint to the finish. With 100m to go, Rosola made a surprise move to the front when he stole up on the inside of Urs Frauler and crossed the line fractionally ahead of the Swiss, robbing him of what had looked like certain victory.

France's Bernard Hinault manoeuvred carefully to stay at the front of the pack, and retained the overall race leader's pink jersey for the seventh consecutive stage.

The world professional road race champion, Claude Criquielion of Belgium, heads a strong field in the Tour de Suisse which begins next Tuesday. Others taking part in the 11-stage, 1,568 kilometre race include former world champion Giuseppe Saronni of Italy, Irishman Sean Kelly, and two of this year's classic winners, Belgian Eric Vanderaerden and Phil Anderson of Australia.

THE MILK RACE — Stage Nine (Middleburgh, 73 miles): 1. E. van Lancker (Fagiol), 2. A. Andersson (Sweden), 3. R. Knickman (USA), 4. J. Pierce (USA), 5. V. Lancker (Belgium), 6. C. Walker (GB) same time.

Team Result: 1. Great Britain 6:43:54; 2. Sweden 6:54; 3. Fagiol 6:54; 4. USA 6:54; 5. Belgium 6:54; 6. Italy 6:54; 7. France 6:54; 8. USSR 6:54; 9. Switzerland 6:54; 10. Ireland 6:54.

Overall: 1. R. Knickman 33hrs 17mins 53secs; 2. USSR 33hrs 20mins 53secs; 3. Knickman 33hrs 20mins 53secs; 4. Knickman 33hrs 20mins 53secs; 5. Knickman 33hrs 20mins 53secs; 6. Knickman 33hrs 20mins 53secs; 7. Knickman 33hrs 20mins 53secs; 8. Knickman 33hrs 20mins 53secs; 9. Knickman 33hrs 20mins 53secs; 10. Knickman 33hrs 20mins 53secs.

### AVERAGES

(Qualification: 8 innings, 10 wickets)

	Wickets	Runs	Strike Rate
D. W. Randall	19	112	5.89
C. T. Rothery	18	112	6.22
C. L. Smith	17	112	6.52
M. A. Lloyd	16	112	7.00
T. M. Truett	15	112	7.47
D. L. Smith	14	112	8.00
K. Stewart	13	112	8.57
A. G. Smith	12	112	9.33
R. E. Smith	11	112	10.18
A. I. Kallabour	10	112	11.20
C. D. Smith	9	112	12.44
Y. E. Smith	8	112	14.00
L. T. Smith	7	112	16.00
P. Smith	6	112	18.67
C. Smith	5	112	22.40
V. Smith	4	112	28.00
C. W. Smith	3	112	37.33
R. Smith	2	112	56.00
D. A. Smith	1	112	112.00

### BOWLING

(Qualification: 8 innings, 10 wickets)

	Wickets	Runs	Strike Rate
P. J. W. Allett	20	112	5.60
R. J. W. Allett	19	112	5.89
M. V. Lawrence	18	112	6.22
D. V. Lawrence	17	112	6.52
M. D. Marshall	16	112	7.00
A. D. Marshall	15	112	7.47
A. D. Marshall	14	112	8.00
T. M. Truett	13	112	8.57
D. L. Smith	12	112	9.33
R. E. Smith	11	112	10.18
A. I. Kallabour	10	112	11.20
C. D. Smith	9	112	12.44
Y. E. Smith	8	112	14.00
L. T. Smith	7	112	16.00
P. Smith	6	112	18.67
C. Smith	5	112	22.40
V. Smith	4	112	28.00
C. W. Smith	3	112	37.33
R. Smith	2	112	56.00
D. A. Smith	1	112	112.00

### RUGBY UNION

Full back Mark Wyatt scored 20 points as Canada crushed South Australia 24-16 in Adelaide yesterday. The 24-year-old British Columbian scored two conversions, four penalties and a try.



# England must tiptoe through thin-air test

<b>TREBLE CHANCE POOL</b>		<b>CRICKET POOL</b>	
24 Pts.....	\$51,044.55	24 Pts.....	\$206.60
23 Pts.....	\$323.05	(With Bonus for 1,258 runs)	
22½ Pts.....	\$172.95	23 Pts.....	\$26.20
22 Pts.....	\$117.55	22½ Pts.....	\$2.20
4 SUPER AWAYS.....	\$431.80 (for 100)	22¼ Pts.....	\$0.25
4 DRAWS.....	\$15.80 (for 100)		
<b>CHANGE FOR A WIN..... WIN FOR A CHANGE</b>		<b>SPR 6-11-82; 23-30; 31-38; 39-44-7</b>	
<b>PHONE 01-253 5376 FOR YOUR BEST BET COUPONS</b>		<b>ENGLISCH &amp; CRENSHAW for 18: 5.85 - 35.9%</b>	



**BERLIOUX: stiff lipped**

home has been getting to him. The build-up for this one, he agreed, was "much more intensive" than any thing else he had experienced. But now he was in the trim, he had settled down the colly-wobbles. Once or twice before, but not as much as this time. he had

## Connors sees off young pretender

everything else, so I suppose we always reverted back to the old ways and tried it again." Mr Eastwood has got a lot of ideas and plans about boxing....

Mr Eastwood may have a lot of ideas. All Ireland has only one idea. It is an awful burden to carry. Let Jim Pinner, Kase's backed manny lover, so far.

\$2.30	\$2.70	\$1.40	CSP: \$9.50
\$2.60	(1.10)	2.10	CHUMS: \$8.50
\$2.50	(1.20)	2.10	TPW&ND: \$8.50
Editors:	(4-5 Fair)	2.10	CHUMS: \$8.50
(1.00 Cash)	2.10	2.10	2.10
(1.00 Cash)	2.10	2.10	2.10
Dues's Price:	\$3.00	CSP: \$4.64	

## FIXTURES

INTERNATIONAL & ATENL - Dublin  
HALL OF RECORDS - Dublin

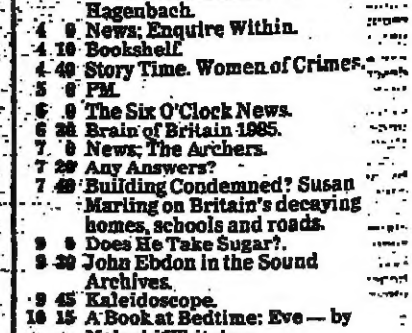






## Radio 4

- 5:55 Shipping Forecast.
- 6:00 News Briefing.
- 6:10 Farming Today.
- 6:25 Prayer for the Day.
- 6:30 Today including 7 a.s. 9 News.
- 7:00 News: Westminster in Parliament.
- 7:45 News: Fifeholm. Peter Francisco the tiny island in the Bristol Channel.
- 8:30 Sun. Money. Laurie Taylor investigates family fortunes.
- 9:00 News: Medicine Now.
- 9:30 Morning Story: Arctic Tern, by Norrie May-Welby.
- 10:45 An Act of Worship.
- 11:00 Analysis: David Wheeler on the Labour Party and the Democrats.
- 11:45 One Man and his Sp.
- 12:00 News: You and Yours. Consumer affairs.
- 12:25 After Henry.
- 1:00 The World at One.
- 1:40 The Archers.
- 2:00 News: Woman's Hour.
- 3:00 News: The Afternoon Play.
- 3:30 News: The Weekend by Keith



10. **Malachi Whitaker.**  
The World Tonight

11 15 The Financial World Tonight. 11 15  
 12 30 Today in Parliament. 12 30  
 13 15 Shipping News. 13 15  
 14 30 Shipping News. 14 30  
 15 15 15.45 Am Schools. 11 0-12.5  
 Schools: 1 55 pm Listening Corner. 2-5  
 Schools: 11 0 Study on 4. 11 30-12.5  
 Open University 12 30-12.5 am Schools  
 Night-Time Broadcasting  
 Wales (340m): 4 0 am As Radio 2. 6 25 Roy  
 Sheppard. 7 25 Am. 10 15 10 15 10 15  
 11 15 11 15 11 15 11 15 11 15  
 For Lunch. 14 40 Catchpenny. 1 45 15 15  
 16 15 16 15 16 15 16 15 16 15  
 17 15 17 15 17 15 17 15 17 15  
 18 15 18 15 18 15 18 15 18 15  
 19 15 19 15 19 15 19 15 19 15  
 20 15 20 15 20 15 20 15 20 15  
 21 15 21 15 21 15 21 15 21 15  
 22 15 22 15 22 15 22 15 22 15  
 23 15 23 15 23 15 23 15 23 15  
 24 15 24 15 24 15 24 15 24 15  
 25 15 25 15 25 15 25 15 25 15  
 26 15 26 15 26 15 26 15 26 15  
 27 15 27 15 27 15 27 15 27 15  
 28 15 28 15 28 15 28 15 28 15  
 29 15 29 15 29 15 29 15 29 15  
 30 15 30 15 30 15 30 15 30 15  
 31 15 31 15 31 15 31 15 31 15  
 32 15 32 15 32 15 32 15 32 15  
 33 15 33 15 33 15 33 15 33 15  
 34 15 34 15 34 15 34 15 34 15  
 35 15 35 15 35 15 35 15 35 15  
 36 15 36 15 36 15 36 15 36 15  
 37 15 37 15 37 15 37 15 37 15  
 38 15 38 15 38 15 38 15 38 15  
 39 15 39 15 39 15 39 15 39 15  
 40 15 40 15 40 15 40 15 40 15  
 41 15 41 15 41 15 41 15 41 15  
 42 15 42 15 42 15 42 15 42 15  
 43 15 43 15 43 15 43 15 43 15  
 44 15 44 15 44 15 44 15 44 15  
 45 15 45 15 45 15 45 15 45 15  
 46 15 46 15 46 15 46 15 46 15  
 47 15 47 15 47 15 47 15 47 15  
 48 15 48 15 48 15 48 15 48 15  
 49 15 49 15 49 15 49 15 49 15  
 50 15 50 15 50 15 50 15 50 15  
 51 15 51 15 51 15 51 15 51 15  
 52 15 52 15 52 15 52 15 52 15  
 53 15 53 15 53 15 53 15 53 15  
 54 15 54 15 54 15 54 15 54 15  
 55 15 55 15 55 15 55 15 55 15  
 56 15 56 15 56 15 56 15 56 15  
 57 15 57 15 57 15 57 15 57 15  
 58 15 58 15 58 15 58 15 58 15  
 59 15 59 15 59 15 59 15 59 15  
 60 15 60 15 60 15 60 15 60 15  
 61 15 61 15 61 15 61 15 61 15  
 62 15 62 15 62 15 62 15 62 15  
 63 15 63 15 63 15 63 15 63 15  
 64 15 64 15 64 15 64 15 64 15  
 65 15 65 15 65 15 65 15 65 15  
 66 15 66 15 66 15 66 15 66 15  
 67 15 67 15 67 15 67 15 67 15  
 68 15 68 15 68 15 68 15 68 15  
 69 15 69 15 69 15 69 15 69 15  
 70 15 70 15 70 15 70 15 70 15  
 71 15 71 15 71 15 71 15 71 15  
 72 15 72 15 72 15 72 15 72 15  
 73 15 73 15 73 15 73 15 73 15  
 74 15 74 15 74 15 74 15 74 15  
 75 15 75 15 75 15 75 15 75 15  
 76 15 76 15 76 15 76 15 76 15  
 77 15 77 15 77 15 77 15 77 15  
 78 15 78 15 78 15 78 15 78 15  
 79 15 79 15 79 15 79 15 79 15  
 80 15 80 15 80 15 80 15 80 15  
 81 15 81 15 81 15 81 15 81 15  
 82 15 82 15 82 15 82 15 82 15  
 83 15 83 15 83 15 83 15 83 15  
 84 15 84 15 84 15 84 15 84 15  
 85 15 85 15 85 15 85 15 85 15  
 86 15 86 15 86 15 86 15 86 15  
 87 15 87 15 87 15 87 15 87 15  
 88 15 88 15 88 15 88 15 88 15  
 89 15 89 15 89 15 89 15 89 15  
 90 15 90 15 90 15 90 15 90 15  
 91 15 91 15 91 15 91 15 91 15  
 92 15 92 15 92 15 92 15 92 15  
 93 15 93 15 93 15 93 15 93 15  
 94 15 94 15 94 15 94 15 94 15  
 95 15 95 15 95 15 95 15 95 15  
 96 15 96 15 96 15 96 15 96 15  
 97 15 97 15 97 15 97 15 97 15  
 98 15 98 15 98 15 98 15 98 15  
 99 15 99 15 99 15 99 15 99 15  
 100 15 100 15 100 15 100 15 100 15  
 101 15 101 15 101 15 101 15 101 15  
 102 15 102 15 102 15 102 15 102 15  
 103 15 103 15 103 15 103 15 103 15  
 104 15 104 15 104 15 104 15 104 15  
 105 15 105 15 105 15 105 15 105 15  
 106 15 106 15 106 15 106 15 106 15  
 107 15 107 15 107 15 107 15 107 15  
 108 15 108 15 108 15 108 15 108 15  
 109 15 109 15 109 15 109 15 109 15  
 110 15 110 15 110 15 110 15 110 15  
 111 15 111 15 111 15 111 15 111 15  
 112 15 112 15 112 15 112 15 112 15  
 113 15 113 15 113 15 113 15 113 15  
 114 15 114 15 114 15 114 15 114 15  
 115 15 115 15 115 15 115 15 115 15  
 116 15 116 15 116 15 116 15 116 15  
 117 15 117 15 117 15 117 15 117 15  
 118 15 118 15 118 15 118 15 118 15  
 119 15 119 15 119 15 119 15 119 15  
 120 15 120 15 120 15 120 15 120 15  
 121 15 121 15 121 15 121 15 121 15  
 122 15 122 15 122 15 122 15 122 15  
 123 15 123 15 123 15 123 15 123 15

**World Service**  
BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648kHz (463m) at the following times GMT:  
6.30 am: Newswatch. 6.30: Nature Notebook. 6.45: The Farming World. 7.00

[illegible]

**OPERA  
AND BALLET**

**AND SISTER**  
**London**

[illegible]



\_\_\_\_\_

## OVERSEAS TRAVEL

are advised that when booking charter flights to Greece or any you must also have registered accommodation vouchers for each night of your stay. This is a ruling by the Greek Aviation Authority and the Federal Republic of Germany are to comply with these regulations could result in your being denied admission into the said countries or being asked to pay the scheduled air fare for your return journey. Students travelling on student charter flights only are exempt from this ruling.

**7 DAYS** VISIT THE

**VISIT THE WORLD  
AND SAVE £££'s**

"SIDNEY" PERTH "MELBOURNE"  
"HOBART" "TOWNSVILLE" "PT  
MORESBY" "BRISSBANE" "ADELAIDE"  
AUCKLAND "GO BURG" "DUNBAR"  
"CAPE TOWN" "HONG KONG"  
"BANGKOK" "TOKYO" "SINGAPORE"  
"HANKAI" "FAR EAST"  
"HARARE" "NAGASAKI" "TORONTO"  
"VANCOUVER" "CANADA" "MID EAST"  
"USA" "MID EAST"

"ADVANCED & LATE BOOKINGS"  
"INBOUND FLIGHT SPECIALISTS"  
"FIRST & EXECUTIVE CLASS SAVINGS"

**SUNWORLD TRAVEL**  
(Est 1989)  
58 South Street, Epsom, Surrey  
(07572) 27538/25336/27168-26807

WCI, 01-405 1493. NZ 2385. J  
L. ABTA. ENVERA, 01-40

**ECONOMY FARES**

- ★ Singapore/K.L.
- ★ Sri Lanka
- ★ Australia/N.Z.

**TAPROBANE TRAVEL**

4 Kingly Street  
London W1R 5LF

Tel: 01-437 6272 or 01-734 9078

**MARGAIN FARES Booking Now**

My £115, LA £191, Austral £163,  
L288, Hong Kong £219, Travel  
bavaria, 01-492 8301.

**JO'BURG, NAIROBI, DELHI, 144**  
1st & 2nd Class Africa, Europe  
Aust/NZ, Prime Travel, 01-490  
7203.

TURN from £110.  
TOWNS (America) Ltd.

**AFRICA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHERS. 01-437 8235.**

**LOW FARES W.WIDE.** Travels 480 Margaret St., W.I. SMO 302R.

**COLO (Polopones) -** holidays across, direct on beach. Also flights, weekly, departures from 10.00. Kypria holidays, 01-482 1000.

**LOWEST FARES worldwide.** P.M. 2nd, Africa, Australia, U.S.A. 01-437 8235. Special, 01-734 9233.

**ITALY-MILAN SPECIAL OFFER** 1000. Rome 117. Rome 121. Cica Travel, Tel. 01-693 4400.

**CHARTER FLIGHTS ANYWHERE.** Also 4-day Rome tour, 1194. Flights 01-378 6444 142.

**BRITAIN.** Waverle Enticings, 7-10 1977. 475-1100 p.w. bps 2.10.

## SIX BREAKS IN THE S

**SPECIAL INTEREST  
HOLIDAYS**

**ALTERNATIVE GREEK ISLAND**  
Holidays, Athens - holistic  
healing and fitness, 6 days. Centre  
personal growth, 1 Tawley Road  
(r21), London NW9 7SL. 01-431  
310559.

**COIRE VALLEY, Cwrling Holidays,**  
good fun all amen avail. Tel 0255  
310859.

**LAKE DISTRICT**

**COTTAGE, centre lakes, 4/ps. 4/2.**  
5/200. 4/2ps, 4/ps.1. Cct. Tel. 0253  
732745.

## SUNTOURS

**IN THE SUN**

---

**AGAIN FROM £99**

ed in Bugtba, nicely furnished with  
kitchen area and bathroom.  
e, all rooms with wc, bath or shower  
ed price is the first-class Queens  
d and inlaid pool.

**Fr Fri Eve Night from Manchester.**  
orning 7 nights £98, 14 nights £119  
gths £121, 14 nights £151  
14, 14 nights £171. Seat only £25  
plement £18).

**INSURANCE OPTIONAL**  
5-9pm Sat) or your Local Agent.

**The Meltis Specialist**

(01) 250 1365

**HOLIDAY BARGAINS**  
**KOS, MYKONOS, GREEK**  
**ALGAEVE**

	1 Wk.	2 Wks.
.....	\$99	\$129
.....	\$149	\$179
.....	\$159	\$189

Hotels, inclusive of Flights from  
supplements and availability).

**HOLIDAYS**  
**778**      **278 SOUTH ROAD**  
**SHEFFIELD S6 3TA**  
**ATOL 2634**

---

**LOW COST FLIGHTS. Most Euro-**  
**pean Dest.** - Valensider. 01-402

100

## Sea and Coast

**"Ah, this is the life.  
un, sea and complete  
peace of mind."**

Wherever you're going on holiday make  
land your first stop.

Because we can offer a whole range of useful  
rices for the holiday maker. Like our  
prehensive holiday insurance.

For more details call in at any Midland branch  
ask for our leaflet called 'Midland Travel for  
iness and Pleasure'. Or phone Teledata on  
000 0200.

 **Midland**  
**Holiday Insurance**  
*From the Listening Bank*



**18 Manchester:  
164 Deansgate  
Manchester M60 2RR  
Telephone: 061-832 7200**

**Telephone Advertisement  
Sales:  
London: 01-430 1234  
Manchester: 061-832 7200  
Ext. 2161**

© Printed and published by Guardian News  
and Media Limited at 219 Finsbury Pavement  
Leeds LS1 4PL. Printed by the Leeds and  
Manchester M60 2RR, or on behalf of  
The Guardian and Manchester Evening News  
at the Leeds and Manchester Printing Works,  
Leeds LS1 4PL.